The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,348 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
P. Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th April.
L. Chusan	4500	400	H. Wyatt	24th "
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	1st May.
P. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th "
" Assam	3036	500	S. F. Cole	15th "
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd "
				TUESDAY.
M. Rutlej	4184	800	A. H. Johnson	28th May.
L. Venetia	3726	500	A. R. Daniell	2nd June.
" Gwalior	2723	500	F. Harris	9th "
L. Thames	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
M. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	23rd "
L. Clyde	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	30th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London vîa Malta, and those marked M vîa Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Moorings, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	17th April.
BRINDISI	3042	550	L. Reeves	1st May.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	15th "
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th "
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	13th June

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON vîa Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or vîa Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the time-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st May 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st June "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and Boxy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London vîa Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6, 1885

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	60	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Doucich	4,000	600	2nd July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doucich	4,000	600	2nd July

and

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

THE Company's s. s. THISBE, Capt. C. Bechtinger, 3,800 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail on the 7th May 1885.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 4 0 } wines extra.
" SUEZ ..... " 300 }

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

April 13, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY of KHIOS, 3,246 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 2nd May. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to—

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1885.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th April next, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for two years of the HORSES belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the contract deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, dated 7th April, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th April, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawall, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Dutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buraa, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

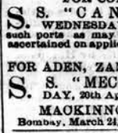
S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th April, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, 20th April, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 24, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, American, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. See Cook's Monthly Mail and Indian Advertiser. Ans. 4, post free.

Address Thomas COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
Calcutta : 10½, Old Court House, Street.

N.B.—Send for pamphlet of special sixty-days' trip to Australia, starting June 10.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION

(Copy.)

South Kensington, S. W., January 2, 1885.

Dear Sirs,

I am requested by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission, to inform you that he has had under consideration your application for the appointment of passenger Agents to the Royal Commission of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

His Royal Highness, considering similar services rendered by your firm upon the occasions of the International Exhibitions at Vienna in 1873 and at Paris in 1878, approves of the appointment of your firm under the same conditions as upon those occasions.

Very sincerely yours.

(Signed) PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN.
Secretary.

Messrs. Thos Cook & Son.

In accordance with the above appointment, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son are prepared to receive as early as possible the names and addresses of all who purpose visiting the Exhibition, and the dates of departure from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrchee, so that names can be registered in consecutive order and the necessary accommodation reserved on the various lines of steamers.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are making arrangements with the various Steamship Companies to meet the special requirements of Indian gentlemen whilst travelling, and they will also arrange for special homes in London, offering the accommodation required by all castes.

To register names and dates, and for further information, apply to the Indian Offices of Thomas Cook and Son,
Bombay : 17, Hornby Row.
Calcutta : 10½, Old Court House Street.

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SLICED APPLE RINGS.
AMERICAN EVAPERATED APPLES,
Delicious for Pies and Stewing.
Cash Rs. 1-12, per 2 lb. packet.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S DIETETIC COCOA...per tin	Rs. 0 14
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA... "	" 0 15
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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA..... "	" 1 14
COCOA NIBS..... "	" 2 4
CHOCOLATMENIER, large Tablets...	Re. 1 and 1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have grained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA 1 lb.pkt.	R 0 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE...2 lb. pkt.	" 2 0
KOUSANIE PEKOE.....2 lb. pkt.	" 3 0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE.....1 lb. pkt.	" 1 10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON .....1 lb. pkt.	" 1 10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....2 lb. pkt.	" 2 12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....5 lb. catty	" 6 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	" 2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....5 lb. catty	" 6 12

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Anchor Yard near the Prince's Dock Office, on Monday, the 20th April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Inner Light Vessel "COLABA" of 158 tons, built of Malabar teak in the Bombay Dockyard; metal sheathed and partially copper fastened; together with the stores on board the vessel as she now lies in the stream off the Prince's Dock, a list of which can be seen on board the "Colaba" or at the Port Office.

The vessel will be placed alongside the sea wall of the Anchor Yard on the morning of the day of sale for the inspection of intending purchasers.

The highest offer for the purchase of the vessel will be conditional and subject to the acceptance or otherwise thereof by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND,
Captain I. M., Port Officer.

Port Office, Bombay, 30th March 1885.

R. BROWN & CO.,
21, MARINE STREET, FORT.
(ESTABLISHED 1854)
PLUMBERS, SANITARY ENGINEERS, TIN, ZINC, COPPER PLATE WORKERS, &c., &c.

HAVE always in stock all kinds of SANITARY APPARATUS, GLAZED EARTHEN WARE PIPING, SYPHON, and GULLY TRAPS, BRANCHES, BENDS, &c., CAST, WROUGHT, COPPER and BRASS PIPING, with all kinds of Fittings for the same. All kinds of RAILWAY and MUNICIPAL LAMPS made to order. SPARE LENSES of sorts kept in stock. Materials of all kinds supplied to up-country constituents. Estimates and prices furnished on application.

CHEGAN'S PATENT BOILER COMPOSITION, for preventing incrustation, and effecting a great saving in fuel at reduced prices.

ROYAL SALOON,
Meadow-Street, No. 38, Bombay.
FRANCIA & FUCILE,
HAIR-DRESSERS
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE DUKE
OF CONNAUGHT,
AND BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE
TO H. E. GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
A large assortment of high-class Perfumery from the best London And Paris makers, also an assortment of Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, Moustaches, etc., for theatrical purposes and fancy balls.
Orders attended to and executed With expedition and care, personally
FRANCIA & FUCILE.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs and others who are accustomed to obtain their Wines from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	...10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 32 0	17 0

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ASQUITH & LORD have a large assortment of all the shapes now worn, manufactured expressly for them by the best manufacturers in London. They are made as light as possible to ensure durability and retention of shape, and gentlemen can rely on procuring the shape to suit and please them at their well-known Establishment.

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BOMBAY.

NIZAMUT JEWEL SALE.
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
GOVERNMENT
AND
H. H. THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD,
HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS,
ON MONADY THE 20TH APRIL
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
THE WHOLE OF THE
MOORSHEDABAD STATE JEWELS,
COMPRISING
GEMS
OF GREAT ANTIQUITY AND VALUE.
ALSO BY ORDER OF THE RECEIVER OF THE HIGH COURT,
A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS JEWELLERY,
Particulars of which will be announced hereafter.
CATALOGUES AND SKETCHES
Are now ready and may be had on application.

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KOOTOOB-DELHI—The Great Arch and Iron Pillar.
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AGRA—Taj Mahal.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.
WARRANTED PURE & UNADULTERATED

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

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11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

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PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colour, sand black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

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Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers up-country, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall-marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolt ring and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with [illegible] the largest gold chain.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

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WINE MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Medoc, superior ...per doz.	12 0	7 0	Erbach ...per doz.	17 0	9 0
Pomerol ... "	16 0	9 0	Laubenheimer ... "	18 0	10 0
Chateau Pontet Canet ... "	20 0	11 0	Neirsteiner ... "	20 0	12 0
Grand Vin Richelieu ... "	24 0	13 0	Neirsteiner (Pearl) ... "	24 0	13 0
Chateau Palmer ... "	30 0	16 0	Steinwein (Glass Jugs) ... "	24 0	14 0
" Margaux } Rich after-din-	32 0	18 0	Liebfraumilch ... "	25 0	...
" Lafitt } ner Wines. } "	32 0	18 0	Kuddesheln Berg ... "	27 0	...
Mouton Rothschild ... "	30 0	...	Steinburg Cabinet ... "	30 0	...
Chateau Larose ... "	30 0	17 0			

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Gerders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Sinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD
CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT ! !
AT 9 O'CLOCK ! ! !
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

THE GREATEST SATISFACTION POSSIBLE was GIVEN to the IMMENSE AUDIENCE who VISITED the CIRCUS of SATURDAY to WITNESS the FIRST CHANGE of PROGRAMME.

ARRANGE your PARTIES and VISIT the CIRCUS EARLY and RECEIVE TEN TIMES the VALUE of YOUR MONEY.

REMEMBER FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
TO-NIGHT.

SECOND TIME OF THE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to hold four	Rs.	16
First Grand Circle Chairs	"	3
Family Circle Chairs	"	2
Parquette	"	1
Gallery	As.	8

Children half price to all parts of the house.

MATINEE,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 4 P. M.
Nurses in charge of Children free.

Box office open every day, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.
Box seats and reserved chairs at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Limited.

THE GRANDEST ENTERTAINMENT
OF
ANY TRAVELLING EXHIBITION EXTANT.

NO PLACE of AMUSEMENT in the WORLD where EVERYBODY GOES HOME MORE SATISFIED, DELIGHTED, AND PLEASED than from WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

ANNA WILSON,
Directress.

NOTICE.—The well-known steamer the "COLUMBIAN" will SAIL to ADEN, HODEIDA, and JEDDAH, on or about the 22nd instant.
For freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.
HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB,
Rungaree Mills, near Crawford-market.
Bombay, 11th April, 1885.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES for St. ALBANIA are requested to take delivery of their CARGOES immediately at the Prince's Dock. All Claims to be sent to Captain Crisp, care of Messrs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Sons, Limited, before the steamer leaves the harbour as no one will be responsible for same after departure.
Bombay, 11th April, 1885.

S.S. "NEWCOMEN."
CONSIGNEES of explosives, combustibles, &c. are hereby informed that the above vessel is expected to arrive here about the 15th current. They are, therefore requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to send their boats alongside immediately on steamer's arrival in the harbour to take delivery of their goods without delay as otherwise the same will be discharged into hired boats at their risk and expense.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1885.

MATHERAN PINTO LODGE IS TO LET for this Season. Accommodations—Drawing and Dining rooms, two, Bedrooms, two Dressing and two Bathrooms situated very near to Artist Point, beautiful view. Apply to the Manager of Pinto's Hotel.

"MOUNTED CORPS."
A MEETING will be held THIS EVENING at 5-30 p. m., at the offices of Messrs. King King and Co. All interested in the movement are invited to attend.

AN opportunity offers for securing a most central and convenient site for a small factory or other business purposes, on lease or otherwise. The ground is enclosed and has a good entrance, and will shortly be vacant. Apply to the MANAGER, East India Flour Mills, Bombay.

WANTED.
A FEW CLERKS on pay varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60, according to qualifications and previous experience.
Replies will not be sent to rejected candidates.
Apply with copies of testimonials to
AUDITOR,
Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere.

TO LET, the upperstoried BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba, facing west, consisting of a Drawing, Dining, Billiard and Four Bed Rooms, with an attic room. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an upperstoried BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, near Sir Jamsetjee's Hospital. Rent moderate. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
—Meetings of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, 13th instant, as under :—ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING at 3 p.m., and ADJOURNED SPECIAL ditto at 3-5, 3-10 and 3-15 p.m., respectively.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 11th April, 1885.

THE following are now available :—

CHUBB'S PATENT CASH BOXES
Fitted with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and two Keys

No. 1—6 in. long by 4 in. wide by 2½ in. deep ..	Rs.	13- 8	No. 5—14 in. long by 9 in. wide by 5 in. deep ..	Rs.	22- 8
No. 2—7½ in. " by 4½ in. " by 3 in. " ..	"	15- 0	No. 6—15 in. " by 9½ in. " by 6 in. " ..	"	24-12
No. 3—9 in. " by 5 in. " by 3½ in. " ..	"	17- 4	No. 7—17 in. " by 11 in. " by 7 in. " ..	"	27- 0
No. 4—10 in. " by 6 in. " by 4 in. " ..	"	19- 8	No. 8—19 in. " by 12½ in. " by 8 in. " ..	"	30- 0
No. 5—11 in. " by 6½ in. " by 4½ in. " ..	"	21- 0			
No. 6—12 in. " by 7 in. " by 5 in. " ..	"	22- 8			
No. 7—14 in. " by 8 in. " by 5 in. " ..	"	24-12			

CUUBB'S PATENT PAPER BOXES,
with and without Inkstand,
Fitted with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

No. 1—4 in. long by 8 in. wide by 5 in. deep ..	Rs.	22- 8	No. 5—14 in. long by 9 in. wide by 5 in. deep ..	Rs.	34-12
No. 2—15 in. " by 9½ in. " by 6 in. " ..	"	24-12	No. 6—15 in. " by 9½ in. " by 6 in. " ..	"	37- 0
No. 3—17 in. " by 11 in. " by 7 in. " ..	"	27- 0	No. 7—17 in. " by 11 in. " by 7 in. " ..	"	43-12
No. 4—19 in. " by 12½ in. " by 8 in. " ..	"	30- 0			

CHUBB'S PATENT WRITING-BOXES,
Fitted with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and two Keys
Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-pad, Notepaper, Envelopes and Patent Inkstand, with space for Letter and Papers beneath the Tray.

No. 1—15 in. long by 10 in. wide by 5 in. deep ..	Rs.	41- 4	No. 3—17 in. long by 11 in. wide by 7 in. ..	Rs.	48-12
No. 2—15 in. " by 10 in. " by 6 in. " ..	"	45- 0			

For travelling covers Rupees 12 and 15 extra, either for No. 1 and No. 3.

Chubb's Illustrated Price List free by Post.

Sole Agents in Bombay,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.
No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.
No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.
No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs.
JAVA CIGARS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW and FREE.

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8
Do. "ATALANTA"	" 45	" 5

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.
LAST WEEK OF
THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 13TH APRIL.
THE POPULAR BURLESQUE
FORTY THIEVES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL,
By Special Desire
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
WEDNESDAY, 15TH APRIL,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered to
MISS E. VERNIE.
under the patronage of
VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HEWETT, K. C. B.,
Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron.
The Popular Comedy,
LESSON IN LOVE.

VERBAL OFFERS and SAMPLES will be received at noon, THIS DAY, at Nesbit-lane, Byculla, for the emergent supply of about 20,000 yards WELSH FLANNEL by T. R. NIMMO., Colonel, Supt. of Army Clothing.

NOTICE.
ESTATE of the late Mr. JAMSEDJEE DORABJEE NAEGAMVALA, deceased.
THE undersigned being one of the acting executors of the will of the above deceased, all persons are hereby required not to deal with the above estate in any way whatsoever except with the consent and knowledge of the undersigned. All dealings in disregard of this notice will be at the risk and peril of the person concerned.
DORABJEE JAMSEDJEE NAEGAMVALA,
One of the Executors of the Late Jamsedjee Dorabjee Naegamvala.
Bombay, 11th April, 1885.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned is prepared to receive tenders for supplying PETTY STORES and MATERIALS for works in charge of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency during the year 1885-86.
A list of Materials likely to be required during the year can be seen and other particulars learnt on application at the office of the undersigned during office hours on and after the 13th instant.
Tenders duly endorsed and sealed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned until 1 p.m. of the 17th instant. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200, two hundred, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay on the part of the tenderer to sign the necessary contract papers.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.
MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 11th April, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at noon on WEDNESDAY next, 15th instant, at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office for Contracts as specified below, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

PYJAMAS	Pairs 1,910
SHOES COUNTRY of sizes	Pairs 2,600

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Office.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipts, viz., twenty-five per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract, which will be retained from the successful tenderer as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.
No Tender will be received unless properly signed.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 11th April, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

PILSENER EXPORT BEER, and GERMAN DOUBLE BROWN STOUT, a shipment just received.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, splendid Pleasure Boats, of different shapes and sizes. Also robroy canoes, with sails, imported lately. Apply to Money Exchange, Apollo-bunder.

HARMONIUMS, in solid walnut polished cases 5 octaves, rich tone, double bellows, well-finished throughout Rs. 100 ; with 6 stops, Rs. 125 ; with 7 stops, Rs. 150. Organs with knee swell, very mellow-toned, Rs. 125.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a large collection of valuable second-hand JEE MANCHERJEE, No. 1, Dean-street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, new fashion good Black Felt Hats at Rs. 6-8 for cash only. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil military and Naval Tailors and General Outfitters.

JUST UNPACKED, "Duke of Durham" (long cut) Tobacco for Cigarettes, furnishing a rich flavour and pleasant aroma. As. 12 per ½ lb. tin. HOWARD and Co., Fort.

ICE, from Ahmedabad Factory, is being sold from 10th instant at stations from Ahmedabad to Surat from Mail Train's compartment at 1½ anna per lb. Apply Rambhav Shreedhur.

A FEW GOOD ROOMS VACANT (single and double), open to the sea breeze, comfortable accommodation, good table. Terms moderate. Special arrangements for Boarders by the month. Mrs. MERRITT, proprietress.

BEAUTIFUL FANS, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 30 ; a fresh batch of India-rubber pens, Re. 1 per box. Rippingille's kerosine oil cooking stoves of all description, at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

SCHWEPPE'S ÆRATED WATERS.—Soda, as. 12. Lemonade Re. 1, Ginger Ale Re. 1-4 per dozen. Those who have an once-tried this, can buy no other. If not, any other, so send for a trial dozen each from STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

JUST received, English PERAMBULATOR, with iron wheels, single Rs. 19, double Rs. 23, with hood, apron, complete.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw, Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PLATELAYERS, six experienced men required, for work in Biluchistan. Apply to Colonel LINDSAY, R.E., Lahore.

FOR SALE at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company 20, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a very handsome light open CARRIAGE, Morocco lined, suitable for fair or wet weather.—D. S. K., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point. Apply to the Advocate-General's Office, High Court. Rent, Rs. 500.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

JUST UNPACKED, a new consignment of Bokhara Stones, splendid necklaces, Phulkari purdahs and covers for sofa, chairs, teapoy and table, &c.—HIRJIMULL and Co., Esplanade-road.

AMERICAN DOORS and VENETIANS. Half the price of teak. Light and durable. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is open to visitors. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

HOT SEASON—1885.—Arctic Freezers to make ices in a few minutes for 3, 6 12, persons at Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, respectively.—ZERRENNER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS HAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

£6 277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

VISITORS to MATHERAN need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in at materials. Large consignments just to hand Special manufactures for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAN PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE, pair of strong bay Arab PONIES, 13-3½, quiet to ride, and drive single and double ; also Tonga—Dog-cart, moveable Hood, Pole and Shafts. Apply Lt. Col. MERRIMAN, Byculla Club.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes or Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

HAM, CHEESE, BACON, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Candied Peel, Currantass picked, washed and ready for use.—PEARSE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPLENDID SILVER RACE CUPS FOR SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 Arabian Cup	about	786	Tolas.
1 Jug	"	323	"
1 Silver-gilt Hyderabad Cup	"	312	"
1 Cup	"	153	"
1 Cup and Tray	"	311	"
1 Silver-gilt Shield	"	446	"
1 Cup and Tray	"	246	"

These can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
12 cases prints.
2 " gold brocade.
About 50 Burman made new patent feather weight teakwood safes indoor, light, strong and durable.
By order of the Administrator-General, Masonic apron, costume, and jewel, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. J. H. Lake.
1 case cigars.
½ " or 100 tins butter.
1 " loaf sugar.
1 " table knives.
1 " matches.
By order of the Administrator-General—the effects of the late Narrayen Gunput, consisting of furniture, copper and brass utensils, gold watch by McCabe, silver jeweller, wearing apparel, and sundry.
By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department—
15 clocks.
7 peon's turbans.
On account of the concerned—
A few complete sets of gla sware for 12 persons, star and fern pattern and plain.
A few sets of best plated spoons and forks in 60 pairs, lily, king, shell, and fiddle patterns.
By order of Messrs Lathain Abercrombie and Co., and on account and at the risk of Nenny Narrotum.—
N S N H 1-10—8 cases white nensookh.
AT 2 P.M.
Any carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst. sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba near the Observatory, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, lamps, books, garden, plants, &c., the property of F. COOK, Esq. The same comprises stair-out glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated curry dishes, ice pitcher, tea and coffee services, claret jug, dish covers, mufflneers spoons and forks, butter pots, table cutlery, French-polished furniture, plain and silver mounted cots, dressing room, pier, side, oval, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, drawing-room, easy-folding, rocking, and dining chairs, cane and without arm chairs, Davenport, bookornament, toilet stands, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine ; conversation and reclining couches, teapoys and trip-cut glasses, chiffoniers, iron bedstead, cots, double door almyra, chested drawers, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, towel horse, dressing glasses, handsome table ornaments, and many flower vases, table and hanging lamps, burners, carpet, books, garden plants, carpenters' tools, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture, &c., &c.
The property of another gentleman—
1 light English-built victoria with a strong Arab horse and harness.
The above is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst. and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow-street, Fort, the whole of the stock in trade of Messrs. Glenroy and Co., closing their business on account of the death of the son of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hoosein Glenroy, the same comprises real Japanese flower vases and jars, cedar tables, bowls, jars, tea and coffee cups and saucers, China dinner, dessert and tea and fast services, tea and coffee services, sugar jars, washhand seats, flower pots and jars, China gongs, copper enamelled plates, lacquered trays, silk scarves, slippers and handkerchiefs, Bombay and Surat work boxes, Vizagapatam ivory work, paper knives, paper and pith sun umbrellas, and fans, bronze ornaments, China tanks, camphorwood chests, Benares and Moradabad goods, &c., &c.
The property is now on view.
Also at the same place immediately after the conclusion of the sale of the stock in trade the undersigned are instructed to sell by Auction the unexpired lease of the premises occupied by Messrs. Glenroy & Co., of which further particulars and conditions of sale can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Girgaum Road, opposite to Antone and Co., Coachbuilders, the stock in trade, and plant of the Coach Factory of Messrs. Furdoonjee Dhunjeebhoy and Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee trading under the name of Messrs. Furdoon Hees and Co., dissolving their partnership. The same comprises logs of wood, planks and boards, Smith's anvil, and other tools, and the following carriages :—
1 New cane-shaped landau without lining.
1 " landau without lining.
1 " " without paint and lining.
1 " cane-shaped phaeton without lining.
1 " office shigram without lining.
1 mail phaeton without lining.
1 second mail phaeton without lining.
1 old door shigram.
2 " brougham.
Also on account of another party.
1 new light landau.
1 English-built second-hand brougham.
Property on view.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba near the Cotton Green, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.,
A quantity of building materials belonging to the estate of the late Jaithabhoy Javerchund.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the surplus stock of Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., consisting of richly carved and plain French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, handsome electro-plated ware, cut glass and glass ware, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, saddlery, &c., &c.
Full particulars will appear in due course, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in tents on the Esplanade near the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms and opposite the Cooperage (where the kit has been removed for that purpose) the valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by John Broad, Wood and Sons, a first class nearly full sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, &c., complete, in table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, lamps, carpets, gentleman's saddles, and if not previously disposed of a handsome strong built landau with a pair of handsome grey Arab horses and a set of English made brass mounted double harness, &c., the property of W. THACKER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, &c.
On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on the premises No. 23, Apollo-street.
A large quantity of goods consisting of albums, ladies' bags, fans, toys, &c., &c., being surplus stock of Pearse & Co., Ld.
Full particulars will be published shortly.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.
On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—
A considerable number of the Original and Genuine Wheeler and Wilson's No. 1 Sewing Machines in mahogany tables with accessories complete.

SHIP'S PUMP FOR SALE.
On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—
1 Downton's ship pump with copper fittings complete, also old copper and brass rails.
The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, and the following days at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the executrix of the late Mrs. Bapty, Esq., to sell by Public Auction in the compound of the East India Flour Mills, Pulicland-road—
A large quantity of machinery consisting of galvanized iron horse turghs, bullock gear separating driving machines, shafting, pieces of zinc guttering, Haley's screw jacks, wrought iron tubes, 3 and 4 inches centrifugal pumps, waggon wheels, cast iron columns, wrought iron pillars, glazing bars, angle and T iron, junction and steam valves, flange couplings, Butler's patent rolled shafting, 10, 12 and 20 H. P. horizontal engines, turned shaftings, bench vices, cast iron pulleys, crane wheels, stevedore's screws, grind stones, cast iron pedestal brackets, 50 H. P. engines, wrought iron drums, weights, chains, steel bars, Smith's anvils, a self acting 16 feet lathe planing machines, turning and gap lathes wheat cleaning machines, rivets bolts and nuts, beltings, leather pieces, wire rope, Weston's patent blocks, sheave blocks, prick axes, shovels, spur-wheel, boiler shell, tanks, turn table, double flue Lancashire boilers, wrought iron girders, wrought iron wadway beams, coal skips Pomis grind mill stones, water gauge cocks stocks taps and dies, chisses bevels circular, saws, enamelled pans, vails, steam gauges patent alarm for boilers, Chubb's safe, compound condensing engine, high pressure engines self acting mules, double handed upright drilling machine, French Bure stones, copper and brass, wrought iron cutting, and scraps locomotive engine, fire bricks castings pumps, old metal, Smith's bellows, 3 ton steam hammer and other articles too numerous to mention.
Catalogues are ready and the machinery is on view.

ESTATE OF HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE SACLATWALLA, DECEASED.
In pursuance of an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in suit No. 9 of 1883, and under the instructions of Mr. Lawrence Augustus Watkins, the Receiver appointed in such suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on the 22nd day of April 1885, unless the same shall have been previously disposed of by private contract, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p.m.
All the estate and interest of Buchoobai, executrix of the will of Hormusjee Nowrojee Sacklatwalla deceased, in all that the undivided one-sixth part or other the share of the said Buchoobai, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling houses or bungalows, stables, and godowns standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady, between the 11th and 12th lane in the Registration District of Bhooleswar and without the Fort of Bombay containing 3,391 square yards or thereabouts now or lately assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2330, 2325, 3081, 2401, and by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 125, 126, 127, and now or formerly bounded as follows that is to say, on the east by the Khetwady Cross Lane No. 11, on or towards the west partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Heerjee Kurrani and partly by Khetwady Cross Lane No. 12, and on or towards the north by the property of Borah Abedin and on or towards the south by Khetwadi public road, and which said bungalows and premises were formerly in the occupation of Maneckbai and Buchoobai, widow of Jamsetjee Hormusjee Sotliwalla and J. H. Underwood, and are now in the occupation of the sons of Eduljee Dorabjee Sacklatwalla, deceased and others.
For further particulars and the conditions of sale application should be made to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors 31, Medow Street. Any offer for sale by private contract may be made to the undersigned.

'ROUGH ON RATS'
CLEAR out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers, Druggists, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

(Continued.)

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street : lose to their auction rooms :—An invoice of iron bedsteads 3, 4 and 6 feet wide, children's cots, superior bentwood Vienna furniture by Thornet consisting of arm and without arm chairs, couches, folding chairs, children's chairs convertible into perambulators, children's high chairs and rocking chairs, 5 and 7 light kerosine oil hanging lamps, wall lamps with mirrors, perambulators, pier glasses in gilt frames, &c.
The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Breach Candy or Pallow Road.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Narayen Gunput, viz, all that piece of ground, containing by admeasurement 4½ and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situated on the east side of Breach Candy or Pallow Road, in the sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 46, new No. 332 old survey No. 396, and new survey No. 272, and bounded on the east by the property of Narayen Ramchund and Pandurang Narayen, on the west by the Breach Candy or Pallow Road, on the south by the property of Anundrao Dinanathjee, and on the north by the open ground of Anundrao Dinanathjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of blackwood, satin and teakwood french-polished and gold embroidery work furniture, of the newest design made to order for up-country Rajas and Residencies by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinetmaker.
On SATURDAY, the 25th day of April, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at the "Wilderness," Malabar Hill, the abovementioned valuable and handsome furniture, consisting of ottomans, sofas, easy, drawingroom, folding, rocking and reading chairs, carved oval inlaid tables, inlaid chiffoniers, with plate glasses, drawers and doors, wall brackets, oblong and square teapoys, of gold embroidery work, Prodieu chairs, lined with black satin, corner cabinets with doors, carved and inlaid dressing tables with glasses attached, washhand tables with marbles and furniture, children's teakwood high chairs, convertible into perambulators, bedroom sofas, hatstand with mirror, large and small iron and french polished teakwood bedsteads, double and single almiras with plate glass doors and side wings, chamber stands, carved Chinapattern screens, children's single and double perambulators with hoods, English carpets, kerosine lamps, Japanese jars, and ornaments, &c. &c.
Catalogues with full details will be published.
The property will be on view 4 days previous to sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 13th April, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of white and coloured piece-goods advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of C. A. Turner Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Hurjivun Jadowjee and another trading under the name and firm of Keswjee Hurjivun, insolvents, has been POSTPONED for a week.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th April, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST HORSE SHOE IRON.
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Prince's Dock, unclaimed warehouse the Indemnitee on account and at the risk of Thuker Sivjee Dhurumsey, ex s s. River Indus—
24 tons best horse shoe iron of different sizes.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured and white piecegoods, twist, &c., &c.,
5 bales grey shirtings.
4 bales grey dhoties.
10 cases Persian prints.
2 " cotton colored shawls.
5 " handkerchiefs, white.
1 case cocoa.
1 " chocolate.
1 " fresh hams.
1 bale printing papers.
2 cavalry saddles.
1 bundle English brooms.
2 grain cleaning machines.
AT 2 P.M.
The property of a gentleman—
1 English-built dog cart.
1 Single harness.
1 New handsome dinner set.
1 do breakfast set.
A few cut tumblers and glasses.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Vullu Hajee Khamsee—
1 B D & Co. 709—1 case picture frames and fans.
On account of Hajee Tyeb Adum—
1 case spoons ex Bengor Head.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 13th April, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.
Under instructions from Messrs. R. Scott and Co. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 7-30 a.m., sharp, sell by Public Auction in Messrs. Scott and Co.'s yard, Girgaum, the following Arab and Australian horses, the property of officers and gentlemen proceeded to Quetta and Europe.
1 grey waler mare colt, 14-3 high, age 3 off.
1 chesnut Arab, 14½ high, trained charger, and newly broken to harness.
1 chesnut Arab 14-2½ high, 7 years, been hunted after hounds and ridden by a lady.
1 bay Arab 14-1½, 7 years, broken charger, very fast and free and formerly driven in harness.
1 dark bay Arab 15-0½, 7 years, very handsome, easy paces, ridden by a lady.
1 nutmug grey Katty-pony, 13-1½ high, 4 years, fast and a good mover.
1 chesnut C B gelding, 14 hands, 4 years.
1 bay C B galloway, 13-3, high, 6 years, been ridden by a lady.
1 bay C B galloway, 14-0½ high, years.
1 grey Arab galloway, 7 off, favourably known with the Bombay hounds for 3 years, only being sold as owner is going home.
The above horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN NAPOLEON PRICE & Co's PERFUMERY.
On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of three cases Napolean Price & Co.'s perfumery consisting of pomade, perfuming oil, damask, and white rose, old brown, Windsor carbolic, glycerine, and transparent soaps, &c, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 9th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 159, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and polished plain and carved handome plain and carved household furnitnre, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte by SOUNDY and Co., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich velvet and Persian carpets, first rate oil-paintings and chromolithographs, handsome marble pillars, fancy hall curtains, a handsome strong built victoria, a handsome fast trotting bay Arab horse, sets of English harness, saddles, &c., the property of S. S. Solomon, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome Hink's patent du

not been interrupted, there was no doubt that she would have been killed.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of an attempt to murder.

The prisoner, when asked why sentence should not be passed upon him, said.—It was not my intention to take the woman's life. A scuffle took place between me and Gopal; she interfered and received the wounds. She accused me of bringing a knife to inflict the wounds on her, but that is not true.

The judge, in passing sentence, said.—Prisoner at the bar, the jury have very properly found you guilty of the first charge, that of having attempted to take the life of this woman. It was not for any want of intention on your part that you did not take her life; and if the man Gopal had not interfered, I have no doubt that you would have completely cut her throat. The sentence of the court is that you be transported for ten years.

The court then adjourned until Monday morning.

A MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY consisting of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Staff Commander F. Hire, of H. M. S. Euryalus, and Captain R. Thomson, of the Gulf of Carpentaria, assembled at the Port Police Courton Saturday afternoon to investigate the circumstances connected with some damages sustained by the s.s. River Etterick on her last voyage to Bombay.

Mr. Little, solicitor to Government, conducted the inquiry.

Mr. Nash, chief officer, recalled, stated.—I account for the damage to the ship by her striking somewhere in the Gulf of Suez on the morning of the 8th March. I do not remember seeing her go on the starboard bank. I was down at breakfast once when she went ashore. I saw the ship's keel in the dry dock. There was no mark on it; but there was a mark on the stern. I do not think that was done on the morning of the 8th March. When I saw the breakers they were, I think, about a mile or a mile and a half off. They were pretty plain, as the moon was shining on them. I do not know if any one else saw them. The three men who were aft putting the wheel to starboard felt the peculiar motion. They were steering aft, as the steam gear on the bridge was carried away on the night previous. I should not consider the ship a good steering one, because it is impossible to steer her well. I did not make the entry about the breakers in the logbook till I arrived in Bombay. I did not take a cast of the lead, as it was momentary, and I ran to call the master. Idon't know that there is any sandy beach there. It is possible the injury could have been done in the Canal. There are certain places in the canal where I noticed stones were laid. If a ship went on these stones it might damage her. When I felt the strange motion s she seemed to me to be dragging over something; what it was I could not tell. The dragging lasted half a mile or so long. The vessel did not answer her helm on this occasion as quick as she usually does. I may have thought so on account of my seeing the breakers. I consider Captain Wallace, as far as I have seen of him, a skilful navigator and a careful ship master.

William Duff in answer to Mr. Little said he was the second officer of the Etterick. The ship did not steer well in his watch. She steered better by steam than by handgear. He heard from the crew that the chief officer had felt the ship striking something. He could not account for the damage the ship sustained unless she struck something. She struck the land three times in the Canal.

John Croft, the third engineer, was next called, and said he had been on watch on the night of the 7th March. At 3-15 in the morning he felt a little rumbling in the bottom of the ship, and the engines dragged a little for about two or three minutes. He had reported the occurrence to his chief. His impression was that the ship had struck something; he did not stop the engines.

Edgar Taylor, the chief engineer, said he joined the Etterick when she was launched. He saw the damage she sustained, and accounted for it by her having struck something—that is, not know what, except from Mr. Croft's report. On the morning of the 8th he was in bed at 5-15 a. m., but felt something like a shock, as if the ship had struck something. It awoke him. There was a mark on the keel, as if the ship had gone over something.

The three men who were at the wheel spoke to experiencing a shock on the morning of the 8th March. One of the three said the shock knocked him off his feet.

The chief officer was recalled, and was examined as to the various compasses, etc., on board.

Captain Wallace was also recalled, and said among other things that he thought it would have been a prudent course to take soundings after the chief officer's report. But he omitted to do so, as he made an allowance for tide or currents on this occasion.

The court having intimated that they would not frame a charge against the captain adjourned to Tuesday, 14th inst., when judgment will be delivered.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 7th instant :—

Read Government Resolution No. 128, dated 30th March, sanctioning the estimates of receipts and expenditure submitted for the year 1885-86. They intimate that the Government of India will be again addressed on the subject of the Dock Extension Loan.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Submitted supplementary estimate No. 3 for 1884-85. It provides for the increase of expenditure as follows :—

		From Rs.	to Rs.
Under the head of Prince's Dock			
	capital	60,422	70,922
"	Revenue Expenditure on		
	Bunder Properties	4,49,083	5,09,687
"	" Dock Properties ...	6,50,253	6,56,878
"	" Dock Warehouses	20,185	37,854
"	" General Charges ...	1,20,156	1,29,903
"	" Port Account.....	1,44,055	1,51,194
"	" Pilotage Account...	1,71,545	1,84,032

The papers having been circulated to all the Trustees were not read.

Resolution.—The supplemental estimate is sanctioned, and should be submitted to Government in terms of section 54 and 55 of Port Trust Act, 1879.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution No. 133, dated 2nd April, sanctioning the appointment of Mr. T. W. Rawlins, C.S., as an auditor of Port Trust Accounts, *vice* Mr. E. Gay, proceeding to Calcutta.

Memo. from Port Officer, dated 2nd April, forwarding report that while Tug Princess was lying at anchor at 7 a.m. on that day the s.s. Celerity ran into her, carrying away port fore bulwarks down to the covering board, 22 feet of rail, three awning stanchions, reach chain, reach pole, and fore awning. The Port Officer states that the necessary repairs are being effected at the expense of the owners of the Celerity.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th April, 1885.	For week-ending 5th April, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour.....	23	33
" " out of "	36	19
" transported.	32	14
" attended to.	3	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 3rd April, 1885.	For week ending 3rd April, 1884.
Vessels entered	15	11
" left.	14	12
" remaining in dock	16	14

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr Alfred Kaupman, Singapore
a Mr Frank Mercer
a Mr Wm. Plimmer, Kirkee
a Mr Webster, Kirkee
a Capt Ramsay, Nassirabad
a Mr A Shewan, Ahmedabad
a Mr Cotgrave, Ellichpur
a Mr James Henderson, BA., Adelaide, S A
a Mr A P McMillan, Victoria, Australia
a Col Black, CSI, England
a Miss Black, England
a Lt G W Jervis, 1st P I, England
a Lieut E Dewar, K R R, Peshawar
Mrs Robotham, Ferozpore
a Dr and Mrs A M Dallas, Lahore.
a Mr J D Tapsell, Umballa
a Surgeon-Maj Ramsay, Jullunder
a Mr W F Gibbon
a Surg-Maj and Mrs White, Bellary
a Maj A H Haldane, Secunderabad
a Mr H W Colvin, Allahabad
a Mr E G Colvin, Allahabad
a Rev A G Cane, Poona
a Lt Col and Mrs Bridges, Delhi
a Mrs Hilson, Agra
Genl. and Mrs Hume, Dehra Doon
a Mr N L Shaw
a Col and Mrs Stokes
a Lieut C Fowler, England
a Lieut J H Oshwald, England
a Lieut Fred Trevor, England
Lieut J H Williams
a Capt Eccles
a Lt F C W Rideout

PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Col and Mrs and Miss Moore, Ashgarh
a A Mr. Morrison, Bombay
a Mr. R H Baker, Bombay
a Capt and Miss Gordon, England
a Mr and Mrs A P Gould, Bombay
Mrs W A Yule, Secunderabad
a Col R L Dashwood, Bombay
a Mr. A Harvey, Bombay
a Dr J Cooke, Poona
Master A Cooke, Poona
Mr. Maitre, Bombay
Mr and Mrs and Miss F Fischer, Bombay
Ray G H Lewis
a Mr. W A Baker, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs R Pile, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Crawley Boevey Mr. Bombay
a Mr. J Spence, Bombay
a Mr. A Huson, Bombay
a Mr. G P Robinson, Bombay
a Mr. J Moore, Bombay
a R. H Moore, Poona
Col Mr. R A C Hunt, Mhow
a Mr. R Searle, Bombay
a Col Wake, Bombay
a Mr. T M Fligate, Bombay
Col and Mrs J C Douglas, Bombay
A Gentleman
Mr and Mrs J H Dunkerley

Residents left during the week are marked thus (a)

a Rev Lewis
a Lieut G E Poole, Europe
a Lieut J P Goldie, England
Col and Mrs Budgen, England
a Mr J H Langtry, Mexico
Capt and Mrs Montresor, 4th Punjab, Morar
Mrs P Wood, Baroda
a Capt and Mrs Finnis, R E, Mooltan
a Capt A G Mein
Mr C E Biddulph, Secunderabad
a Miss Harford, Umballa
a Dr Jenning, Kurrachee
Mr A Durrand, London
Mr Hay
Capt and Mrs Spilsbery, RE, Bombay
Mr L A Bacheldar, Bomby
Col P Lambert, R E, Bombay
Mr J Arthur Brooks, Bombay
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr J P Mitarachi, Bombay
a Surg Maj Harman, Belgaum
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr E Minors, Bombay
a Mr H V Benett
Mr Nichol
Mr It Cox, Bombay
Mr R W Baxter, Bombay
Mr Alexander Schneider, Delhi
Surg Fooks,
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Lieut S St Leger Wood, Bombay
Mr R Grundy
Surg M Collie, IMD, Bombay
Mr G L Trevor, Bombay
Mr Links,
Mr A Flemming
Lieut Chapman, Bombay
a Mr Penton, Kurrachee

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE popular burlesque, by H. J. Byron, of "Ali Baba, or the Forty Thieves" was placed upon the boards of this theatre on Saturday night, before a well-filled house. The Comedy Company is by no means wanting in talent, and the performers with their songs and dances kept the house in very good humour till the curtain fell. A topical song containing some local hits and allusions in connection with the complications on the frontier was received with rounds of applause. The scenery was very good, especially that of the forest, where Ali Baba goes for the purpose of cutting wood, and of the robbers' den sparkling with all sorts of precious gems and metals. The farce entitled "A Radical Cure" preceded the burlesque.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

THE first anniversary of the establishment in this Presidency of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association was celebrated with an alfresco entertainment at the Victoria Gardens on Friday night. In the hot weather an open air entertainment is doubly welcome, and the opportunity was eagerly availed of by hundreds of Eurasians, whose presence might also be accounted for in some degree by their desire to give a practical proof of their sympathy with the objects of an association which promises to prove very beneficial to their interests. The presence of a few Parsees, Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Chinamen served to illustrate the varied character of the population of this city. The central walk was lined on either side with oil *buttees*, and under this light the shooting gallery, the refreshment stalls, and the stage improvised for the London Comedy Company, which occupied one of the circles, were but dimly visible. The management had counted upon an effective display of the electric light, but the engine unfortunately failed to work: consequently those who had taken care to occupy reserved seats in the large enclosure in front of the stage sat in comparative darkness, waiting for the treat provided for them by the theatrical company. But the platform was at first occupied by Mr. Justice Bayley and other influential members and supporters of the institution, and the proceedings were opened by Mr. Bayley addressing his audience on the advantages of the association and on the necessity of domiciled Europeans uniting together to promote their comon interests. The community was increasing in numbers, and what with the well-to-do European officials and merchants on the one hand and with the ever increasing number of educated natives on the other, the struggle for existence must necessarily become more and more difficult. It was, therefore, an imperative necessity on the part of Eurasians to march with the times, to acquaint the Government with their wants and wishes, and by dint of their energy and exertions to raise themselves to a position of influence and importance in the community. Mr. Bayley expressed his pleasure at the growing interest felt in the movement, and his earnest exhortation that it was the duty of every member of this community to join the association and help forward its objects by word and deed met with hearty approval by his listeners. The president was followed by the Rev. Mr. Squires, who asked his hearers to join in a social, political, and philanthropic bond of union, and to seek by every legitimate means to promote their interests, without trampling upon the rights of any other community. He spoke of a loan fund which has been established with the object of helping the needy, and thus rescuing them from the clutches of the Marwarees, and of the desirability of starting a building fund to provide them with suitable dwelling houses at moderate rents. A cordial vote of thanks having been tendered to Mr. Bayley, business gave way to pleasure, and the stage was left to be occupied by the dramatic company. The modest, little structure, with a row of oil tumblers serving as foot-lights, which were supplemented by a few candles, gave the stage a very primitive appearance; and in the absence of any scenery or other stage appliance the players had to fall back entirely upon their own resources. But in spite of all difficulties they succeeded very well in pleasing the audience. The first item on the programme was the one-act comedietta "A Morning Call," in which Miss E. Vernie, as the charming, playful, coquettish widow, and Mr. Byde in the character of Sir Charles, Arden, her lover, sustained their parts creditably. Then followed some comic and sentimental songs, the entertainment concluding with the farce by Mr. J. H. Nunn entitled "A Radical Cure," which provoked a good deal of merriment. Among other sources of entertainment was a dancing which was literally patronized. The entertainment lasted till a late hour, and it may be regarded as a success.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITY INSTITUTIONS.

ON Saturday last there was a large meeting of influential gentlemen at the Gocouldas Tejpal Boarding School near Gowalia Tank to take part in that of witnessing the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Gocouldas Tejpal charitable institutions in Bombay. Among those present were His Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rhadur Mengurjee, Rao of Cutch, Sir William Wedderburn, Colonel Goodfellow, Political Agent, Cutch, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Rana Jalamsinghee, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Professor Dadabhoi Nowrojee, Mr. Cumrodeen Tyabjee, Sheths Chaturbhuj Tulsidas, Khimji Jiva, Mathuradas Laljee, and many other Cutchi, Bhatia, Khoja, and Memon merchants, and Messrs. Javerilal Umiashunker, Manasunkirarn Sarajram Desai, Hariprasad Sunkolram, Gokuldas Tejpal, Sewakram, Ranchhodbai Udayaram, Dr. Dorabjee, G. G. M. C., and many others, numbering over 300 persons.

The proceedings were commenced with an address by Mr. Telang. He dwelt upon the several munificent endowments of the late Sheth Goculdas, the fruits they have borne till now, and the manner in which he appreciated by the public. He summarized the progress made by the different institutions in the course of the past years, and spoke at length as to the generous public spirit shown by the late donor. He concluded by requesting, on behalf of the Endowment Fund Committee, His Highness the Rao of Cutch to distribute the prizes. Mr. Telang felt great pleasure in having the privilege of thus addressing His Highness on behalf of the trustees of the late sheth, and of Mr. Goverdhanadas, the adopted son of the munificent donor, to say what was to be said on behalf of the family of the deceased Sheth.

Mr. Goverdhandas then made a brief speech in Guzarati, expressing his great pleasure at the opportunity thus afforded him of welcoming their sovereign the Rao, whose desire to promote the good of the Cutchees was well known. He said he felt it a great honour to have the privilege of requesting his royal master to do the favour of distributing prizes to the pupils of the several educational institutions founded by his deceased father, and thus appreciate the liberal and enlightened spirit of the donor.

A number of boys and girls were then brought forward, and they gave recitation in Guzarati and English. The girls sang a few garbis in chorus.

His Highness the Rao then distributed the prizes and gave rewards to the girls and their female teachers in the shape of clothes and books, after which he delivered the following address :—Sir William Wedderburn, Colonel Goodfellow, and gentlemen. The Gocuidas Tejpal charities are so well known in Bombay and to the outside public as well, that it is scarcely necessary for me to enter into any preface as regards the several endowments embraced within the scope of the intentions and purposes of the worthy donor. The varied legacies which he has left behind him, for the purpose of promoting education and administering relief to the needy and afflicted, cannot but commend themselves to all, no matter to what community or creed they may belong. I think it is not too much to say that such large-minded munificence on the part of Sheth Goculdas is worthy of all honour and commendation. It may also be remarked in connection with such charities as these that while fulfilling the laudable objects for which they are intended they become lasting monuments of continued usefulness and exhortation to others endowed with means and a munificent spirit to follow so good example. The influence of charity is so much praised by the poet for conferring by a slight but timely act very considerable benefit, that it is not difficult to imagine the increased feelings of grateful appreciation, it must evoke when it is exercised on so large a scale.

"It is a little thing
To give a cup of water, yet its draught
Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips,
May send a shock of pleasure to the soul
More exquisite by far than when a glorious juice
Renews the life of joy in happiest hour.

I should like to mention in connection with these benefactions one of their most commendable features, viz., that they are a happy mixture of traditional Hindu charity and the charity which should find still greater favour and approbation from the educated and enlightened of the present generation. Sheth Goculdas, though a resident of Bombay, who made his fortune here, was a native of Kothara in Cutch, and has also extended the boon of his munificence to his native land, and nothing can afford stronger testimony than this of his patriotic instincts, and for which I am proud to say the Cutch inhabitants of Bombay and elsewhere are so worthily remarkable. (Cheers.) I may add that it is a happy trait in the character of the Cutchee merchants that though detached from their native land for many many years, and though almost settled in distant parts, they do not fail to have a loving thought for their native land, and to do what good they can there by means of their wealth acquired by assiduity and enterprise. (Loud cheers.) The speech that has just been delivered, giving an account of the progress made by the different schools maintained by some of the abovenamed charities, of which the pupils have formed themselves into an interesting gathering before us, is very gratifying, but our grateful interest is far more enhanced when we contemplate the vast good which it will be in the power of the several institutions that have not yet been formally started to effect in the future. Surely the donor's name must be transmitted from generation to generation with feelings of gratitude and respect, as a great liberality so richly deserves. (Applause.) These charities had attracted my attention a long time since, and I am glad to have this opportunity of thus publicly expressing my sense of their importance and usefulness. With these remarks I have to express the great pleasure I have felt in distributing prizes to the students of the Gocuidas Tejpal charity institutions.

The distribution of pansopari, garlands of flowers, &c., and a vote of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

MEETING OF CUTCHEE MEMONS.

YESTERDAY morning a meeting of the Cutchee Memons was held at the Jakaria Musjid, to consider and adopt a memorial to Lord Dufferin on the subject of altering the law of succession at present applicable to them. Hajee Hashum, Hajee Abdoola Nuorani was invited to preside, and there were a large number of cazees and others present.

The chairman opened the proceedings (which were conducted in Urdu) with the following speech :—Gentlemen,—The object of calling to-day's meeting is fully disclosed in the invitation paper. The Cutchee Memon community, which up to now has been made to follow the Hindu law of inheritance and succession, against the precepts of the Mahomedan religion, intends to submit to the Governor-General a petition praying that Cutchees should hereafter be governed in accordance with principles laid down by the Mahomedan law for the followers of the Hanifa school as regards inheritance, succession, &c., and that such Mahomedan law should apply to Memons in the same manner as it does to other Mahomedans. A sub-committee will be appointed for the purpose of getting a petition prepared and submitted to Government, and taking other necessary steps towards that object. A Hindustanee petition which has been prepared will now be read to you.

Kazee Muhammed Ismail Mekree then read the petition.

The Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee addressed the meeting at some length on the disadvantages under which the Cutchee Memons laboured owing to the Hindu law of succession being made applicable to them. None of them was in favour of the hardships which it entailed, and he was glad to see the unanimity which prevailed among them on the subject, as was evidenced by the large gathering of Memons that had assembled in the hall in response to the circulars issued to them. Mr. Budroodeen referred to a decision of Sir Erskine Perry, who had held that the Hindu law was applicable to the Cutchee Memons, according to their custom. The Memons were the followers of Islam, and Mr. Budroodeen said that it was their desire that with regard to succession and inheritance they should be made amenable to the law that was in conformity with the tenets of the Mahomedan religion.

Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee, Mr. M. H. Hakim, barrister-at-law, and some of the Cazees and Moulvies present also addressed the meeting.

The following resolution was then carried unanimously :—It was proposed by Sidick Ibrahim, and seconded by Tar Mahomed Haji Arbi, that the draft petition prepared in Hindustani, now read to the meeting be submitted through Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai to the Hon. Mr. B. Tyabjee to enable him to prepare one from same in the English language, and that the following gentlemen be appointed as a committee for carrying out the above resolution, and for presenting the petition to Government on behalf of the Memon community :—Hajee Hashum Hajee Abdoola Nooranl, Chairman Haji Tyab Haji Rahimtula, Haji Jan Mahomed, Haji Essoof, Haji Alana Vahadina, Abdool Kareem Khalakdina, Hajee Peer Mahomed Alarakhia, Hajee Zuckarya, Hajee Moledina, Hajee Goonoos, Hajee Ismail Ahmed, Hajee Ahmed Mahomed Esmail, Hajee Mahomed Haji Ahmed, Hajee Abdool Latif Biodiew, Taher Mahomed Hajee Arbee, Hajee Sab Seedick, Esmail Hajee Mahomed, Esmail Cassam Seedick, Seedick Ebrahim, Hajee Abdoola Suttar, Hajee Oomer Sabin, Abdool Rehman. Hajee Mahomed Kedwair, and Hajee Moosa Sooleman Hajee Juckeria Hajee Ali, Hajee Tyeb Retemtoola was appointed secretary to the committee.

Cazi Abdul Latif then pronounced a benediction upon the day's proceedings, and the meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

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It is stated that H. H. the Gaekwar has given up the idea of visiting Nowsaree this year, and proposes to spend the hot season at Baudora. His Ranee Chimnabai is suffering from asthma, and Dr. Cook of Bombay is said to have recommended the change.—*Rast Goftar.*

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The *Indian Spectator* :—Russian diplomacy seems to be a game of chance, with intrigue as its backbone and a disregard of international obligations as its guiding principle. These elements are probaly inseparable from the foreign policy of Russia, but we were not prepared for the overt tactics to which it has just culminated at Penjdeh. Viewed in any light, this latest aggression is not only unworthy of modern diplomacy, but extremely impolitic. The Government at St. Petersburg must be either incapable of keeping its officers well in hand, or utterly destitute of honour. If the former is the case the Ministry must lose no time in withdrawing from this dangerous position. By further evasion it will stand confessed before the world as forcing a war upon England, the consequences of which are likely to be more disastrous than those attending the Crimean war. We are glad, on the whole, that the impudent move of Komaroff has driven matters to a crisis. The British Government is still loth to retaliate being anxious to set an example to Europe. But such attitude might be taken advantage of by our foolish rival, and, what would be a more serious peril, it might be mistaken by our friends and allies. Mr. Gladstone must now decide—this suspense is intolerable.

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LADY WEDDERBURN, Mrs. Scott, Dr. Pechey, and other kind ladies have inaugurated a series of ladies' parties. As long as these parties were private we had no right to say anything about them, but since public notice has been taken of them we beg to say a few words with regard to them. The object of these words is to bring together European and native ladies, is indeed very praiseworthy. The object is to bring out the purdah ladies, but we must with due submission assert that the exclusively ladies' parties tend towards perpetuating the objectionable zenana system. The zenana purdah must be torn asunder, not preserved. The system gives rise to immorality and evil; it is an accursed one. Those kind ladies, therefore, who strive to strike at the root of the system by inviting zenana ladies to social gatherings from where respectable males are carefully excluded err in their judgment.—*Rast Goftar.*

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In the present state of people's thought regarding the education of their females, when the whole situation is in a state of transition, it is of paramount importance that the entire machinery of instruction should be as far at least as practicable worked by women. If not the whole teaching work of every school, at least the work of inspection can be without delay entrusted to women; and normal schools should be multiplied and encouraged. Even as it is, the material is at hand; for if early marriage prevents the attendance of girls at schools, early widowhood leaves' a considerable number of girls of school-going age at leisure, which cannot be more profitably employed than in adapting themselves to the work of teachers. More than fifteen years ago, when as one result of the benevolent work undertaken by Miss Carpenter, whose name will long remain honourably associated with Indian female education, a normal school was established in Bombay. In a little time, by the offer of a few scholarships, a large number of candidates sought admission; and among these were Hindoo widows, some of whom I believe conduct schools at the present day in an efficient manner. Fifteen years have made a change for the better in the minds of our Hindoo friends, and an invitation to join normal schools would, there can be no doubt, meet with cordial response from them. The second point, that of zenana teaching, is equally important. It is the thin edge of the wedge. If we have failed hitherto to introduce free air and light into the zenana from without, let us try the weary but more effectual process of creating behind it the want of free air and light, until the purdah is rent. To a very large extent this work is now performed by missions, as well as the work of education generally. While every Indian educationist will cheerfully acknowledge his gratitude to these noble missions for their good work, and while he can sympathise with the suggestion of the Commission that religious schools should be equally eligible for aid with non-religious, so far as they produce "any secular results, such as a knowledge of reading and writing," I believe I express the view of most of them who do not insist on considering any particular religion as part of education, that the operation of this measure will require very delicate handling. The least suspicion of bias in favour of religious schools is apt to undo the work of years; and if, owing to the greater efficiency of teaching which these bodies are known to possess, they should, as the result of this provision, appropriate a large amount of grants at the expense of Hajee Hashum Hajee Abdoola Noorani, Chairman Haji Tyab Haji Rahimtula, Haji Jan Mahomed, Haji Essoof, Haji Alana Vahadina, Abdool Kareem Khalakdina, Hajee Peer Mahomed Alarakhia, Hajee Zuckarya, Hajee Moledina, Hajee Goonoos, Hajee Ismail Ahmed, Hajee Ahmed Mahomed Esmail, Hajee Mahomed Haji Ahmed, Hajee Abdool Latif Biodiew, Taher Mahomed Hajee Arbee, Hajee Sab Seedick, Esmail Hajee Mahomed, Esmail Cassam Seedick, Seedick Ebrahim, Hajee Abdoola Suttar, Hajee Oomer Sabin, Abdool Rehman. Hajee Mahomed Kedwair, and Hajee Moosa Sooleman Hajee Juckeria Hajee Ali, Hajee Tyeb Retemtoola was appointed secretary to the committee.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

Now that the first excitement caused by the news of the occurrence at Penjdeh has slightly subsided, commercial circles at home evidently take a somewhat less warlike view of the situation, and we hear of several private telegrams received to-day expressing a belief in an ultimate pacific settlement. Such advices are of course mere expressions of private opinion, and may be taken for what they are worth, but the movements of the markets all point in the same direction, Consols having recovered ½ and French Rentes in Paris ¾ of the previous day's decline. Indian securities are somewhat irregular, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan being quoted ⅜ and 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper ½ lower, while 4 per cent. are ¼ higher. These, however, it must be remembered, had less of a fall the previous day, and besides may be feeling the slight advance in the value of money, rates of discount in the open market coming ⅛ higher for three and ¼ for six months' paper.

Linseed Reuter reports firm, with a partial advance of 6d., per quarter in Calcutta quality; but Wheat is called distinctly quieter in tone, and for No. 2 Club is quoted 6d., per quarter lower in London. Liverpool quotations are advanced 6d. per cental in No. 1 and 5d. in No. 2 Club, but this rise really occurred the previous day, and is only reported now as yesterday was Corn Market day. Coffee is quieter, and 1s. per cwt. lower. Cochin Cocoanut Oil is quoted 10s. per tonhigher.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, the sales being only 8,000 bales. Prices showed a decline of 1-16d. in Americans on the spot and for early arrival, but only 1-64d. in late deliveries. In Surats the only change was an advance of 1-16d. in ready Fair Oomra, but business was reported in Fine Broach, April-May shipment, at 5 21-32d, a reduction of 1-32d. per lb. To-day's report is steady both for Americans and Surats, the sales being 7,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. In New York yesterday futures had recovered 4 points to 11 35, but to-day they are 10 points lower again at 11'25 cents per lb. for August shipment, the ready rate for Mid-Uplands remaining unaltered at 11 1-16 cents per lb.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple. Owing to the holidays, the takings of the trade have been very light this week, only 47,000 bales in all; so that the Liverpool stock has increased by 17,000 bales, and the total visible supply for all Europe has only diminished by 20,000 bales, leaving it 320,000 under last and 670,000 bales below the previous year. If the contraction in the visible supply, however, is so slight it is necessarily all the greater in the invisible supply. That is to say, stocks in the hands of spinners are either smaller or there is a corresponding diminution of the manufactured article at some point of the world's supply, and we are not at all sure but the alteration in that particular may not ultimately be the greatest source of strength. For months past the congestion of supplies at the centres of distribution, not only in India but other consuming countries, has been the main source of depression in the Cotton trade,and if the present lull in production gives our Piece-goods market a slight breathing space it will be all the better.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	23,000	30,000	72,000
,, Exports to U. K.	29,000	21,000	39,000
,, ,, Cont.	21,000	33,000	60,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	4,571,000	4,637,000	5,465,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	2,104,000	2,076,000	2,282,000
,, Cont. ,,	1,289,000	1,301,000	1,521,000
,, Stock in the Ports	626,000	635,000	778,000
Saturday's Receipts	4,000	3,000	9,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 10th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	2,690,000	3,010,000	3,350,000
,, Surats	368,000	584,000	648,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,025,000	1,049,000	995,000
,, London	36,000	71,000	62,000
American afloat	120,000	130,000	170,000
East Indian ,,	69,000	127,000	120,000
	1,250,000	1,367,000	1,347,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 15-16d.	6 3-16d.	5 11-16d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.	4 9-16d.	4¾d.
Difference	1¼d.	1¼d.	1 9-16d

The COTTON market here to-day has again been very dull, with willing sellers at a further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but very few buyers. The local mills continue to pay very high prices for new Mowa on the Geen, but exporters on home limits are out of it by at least Rs. 3, and in many cases by Rs. 5, per candy.

WHEAT is being made very firm by sellers, who are now asking for new crop No. 1 White Pessy Rs. 3-10, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-11, and Ahmedabad Rs. 3-8 per cwt. railway terms. The turn of affairs at home, however, checks buyers, who have quite withdrawn.

SEEDS are unaltered. Linseed is firm at unchanged prices, but there is less eagerness to buy. Rapeseed meets rather a slow demand, arrivals mainly going against former contracts.

FREIGHTS are tseady but practically unchanged. Owners show considerable firmness about chartering, but shippers are not anxious, as even in the event of a war it is very questionable whether we should see enhanced rates homeward. Any demand for transport would probably be counterbalanced by the amount of tonnage thrown out of employment in the Baltic and Black Sea trades, which would be sure to find its way in this direction. We quote to-day:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	27s. 6d.	26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.
Open Charter	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Havre	26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Antwerp	26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Marseilles	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d. to 33s. 9d.
Trieste-Venice	33s. 9d.	33s. 9d. to 35s.

PIECE-GOODS are rendered quieter than ever by the unsettled state of things political. Although the real consumption would scarcely be affected by a war, the uneasiness felt by traders prevents them operating with their usual freedom; and will necessarily therefore restrict the off-take to a serious extent.

Through Reuter we have the shipments of Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for India during the month of March. The figures are small for Bombay, but a full average for Calcutta, the following being the comparison with the previous month:—

Bombay,	March.	February.
Plain Cottons	31,890,000 yards.	34,920,000 yards.
Coloured Cottons.	2,400,000 ,,	3,500,000 ,,
Printed Cottons..	5,800,000 ,,	7,450,000 ,,
Twist	1,150,000 lbs.	1,000,000 lbs.
Calcutta.		
Plain Cottons	67,900,000 yards.	65,000,000 yards.
Coloured Cottons.	6,400,000 ,,	4,000,000 ,,
Printed Cottons..	3,100,000 ,,	3,650,000 ,,
Twist	1,350,000 ,,	1,100,000 lbs.

COALS have hardened up considerably owing to the warlike aspect of things. Steamers outward are not to be had at home just now on almost any terms, and the regular importers have accordingly withdrawn from the market. Supplies on the way out are light, and consumers, being by no means heavily stocked for the monsoon, may have to pay stiff rates for their requirements during the remainder of the season.

EXCHANGE keeps very steady at unaltered rates. Bar Silver has recovered again to 49d. per oz., which tends to strengthen the position slightly, but no material advance would be warranted by the state of trade. Quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 13-16d.	
Do. Three Months' sight	1s. 7 1-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 7 7-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	207½ to 208.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has benefited by the more pacific tone of the home telegrams, and buyers have shown considerable willingness to do business. Fours have been dealt in at from Rs. 93 15-16 up to Rs. 94⅛, at which they close pretty firm. Fours-and-a-half are quite nominal.

SHARES in a general way are no better, Bank of Bombays having declined to Rs. 695, and Press Companies are weaker, Mofussils by Rs. 10, New Indian by Rs. 5, and Prince of Wales by Rs. 15. Spinning and Weaving Mills, however, are decidedly stronger in tone, most of the leading companies showing a recovery of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 3,600.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	695
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	450
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..		750
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50		450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45		495
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100		1,175
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20		280
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		550
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..		185
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	411	205
Colaba Press Co.	50	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600		795
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	..	12	160
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130		1,155
Fort Press Co.	150	5,500	3 500	400		2,600
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45		610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..		450
Khaingaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40		475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40		225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 74		130
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30		330
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45		530
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40		3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10		162½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	..	100	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	..	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50		620
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90		1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25		515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 60		760

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* * AGENTS WANTED.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

THE following BOOKS have been added to the Library during the week ending 11th April 1885:—

ROOM A.

SHELF 12. No. 13—Life of General Gordon, by the author of Our Queen, &c.
SHELF 146. No. 14-15—Marius the Epicurean, 2 vols. by W. Pater, M. A.
SHELF 171. No. 27—Bulbs and Bulb Culture, by D T Fish
SHELF 186. No. 11—Practical Taxidermy by M. Browne F. L. S.
SHELF 212. No. 9—Reconnoitring Central Asia, by Chas. Marvin.
SHELF 169. No. 11—The Art of Leather Manufacture, by Alex Watt.
,, No. 12—The Art of Soap Making, by Alex Watt.
,, No. 13—Dyeing and Tissue Printing, by W Crookes.
SHELF 173. No. 1—The Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea, by Lieut. Col. E. Money.
,, No. 2—Coffee from Plantation to Cup, by F. B. Thurber.
,, No. 3—Flora Indica, by Wm. Roxburgh.
,, No. 4—Beautiful Leaved Plants, by E. J. Lower
SHELF 177. No. 5—Dog in Health and Disease, by Stonehenge.
,, No. 6—Large and Small Game of Bengal, by Capt. J. H. Baldcoin.

ROOM B.

SHELF 6. No. 16—Tommy Upmore, by R. D. Blackmore.
SHELF 20. No. 3—The Lodge by the Sea, by Mrs. H. L. Cameron.
SHELF 29. No. 9—The Missing Man, by H. S. Edwards.
,, No. 16—Belinda, by R. Elbon.
SHELF 45. No. 14—Donovan, by Adua Loyal.
SHELF 53. No. 17—Piccadilly; by Laurence Oliphant.
SHELF 62. No. 2—Susan Drummond, by Mrs. J. H. Riddell.
SHELF 95. No. 9—Mr. Smith, by L. B. Walford.

T. G. B. ATKINSON,
Librarian.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COMBRIDGE—April 11, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Arthur James Combridge, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JEHANGIRSHAW—KHORSET-BANOO—April 8, at Cama House, Mazagon, Jehangirshaw Byramjee Dadabhoy, eldest son of Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Registrar of Bombay, to Khorset-banoo, only daughter of late Hormusjee Pestonjee Cama, Esq., and granddaughter of Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1885.

WHILE it is still uncertain what a day may bring forth beyond our frontier, and while at least as much seems to be in preparation for war as for peace, it seems likely that some days will pass before the balance is finally turned. Our correspondent at Rawal Pindi, who has sounder warrant to go upon than the talk of the camp, tells us that while war is quite possible, all hopes of peace should not yet be abandoned; and although our news from London can by no means be deemed pacific in its indications, there is nothing in it which conflicts with this estimate of the situation. It is evident that those who go to bed at night expecting to be awakened in the morning with the news that war has been declared will have to master their impatience. The decision will be a matter not of hours nor of days apparently, but of weeks, and possibly of a longer period. The Czar has telegraphed to General Komaroff for an explanation of his attack upon Penjdeh, and the answer, we learn, cannot be received for another fortnight. Our own belief is that the decision between peace and war will be arrived at apart from any justification that General Komaroff will endeavour to establish. But for obvious reasons—reasons which may seem much more cogent in St. Petersburg than they will in London—we cannot well look for a full answer to our claim until the Russian Government are in possession of their own agent's account of what happened. Here, then, is a reason close at hand for not counting upon an immediate decision. But apparently no considerations of this sort will be permitted to affect the preparations for war on either side. While the Czar is asking for an explanation of the conduct of his too impetuous servant—trifling for mere purposes of delay, according to the view of the London press—the golden moments are not being wasted. Large preparations are being made at Kertch and Odessa, and the Black Sea Fleet is ordered to get ready for service. It is said, too, that General Gourko has been nominated to the chief command of the Russian forces in Central Asia—a nomination which will be regarded with respect wherever capacity, resolution, and a high military character are esteemed. Gourko's daring assault upon Sulliman Pasha's almost impregnable position in the Shipka Pass, and his march over the Balkans in midwinter, would have made him the hero of a legend had not Skobeleff seized himself of the first place in the devotion of his countrymen. So far as our own commands are concerned, it is still understood that the Indian forces will be under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Donald Stewart, the two army corps being under the commands of the respective Commanders-in-Chief of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

The Goverument, it is to be hoped, will vigilantly guard against merely dilatory action on the part of Russia. They ought to satisfy themselves, for instance, that the inquiries into General Komaroff's conduct which have been instituted from St. Petersburg are made in good-faith. And while General Komaroff is being asked why and under what circumstances he attacked the Afghan post at Penjdeh, it would not be amiss if the Russian Government were asked to explain why it was, if the reports from the scene of the fight are true, that no sufficient measures were taken to acquaint General Komaroff with the terms of the agreement of the 13th March. They should, indeed, seek for some assurance that General Komaroff is not the convenient scape-goat sent out into the Turkoman wilds, carrying with him, no doubt, a full measure of his own sins, but carrying also the sins of others and not less responsible agents than himself. And even if his recall should be consented to by the Russian Government—a contingency, by the way, of which we are not very confident—we should still have to be cautious in our estimate of the ultimate value of a diplomatic success such as this would involve. We must look cautiously, indeed, upon any concession unless it bear on the face of it the plainest indications of finality. Even war itself would be a wasted effort and a useless sacrifice if it did not lead to a lasting settlement. Our correspondent at Rawal Pindi draws attention to this consideration. It opens out to view possibilities which are not sufficiently taken into account in prevalent estimates of the situation and its necessities. Much is to be said against a transient compromise arrived at as a means of avoiding a war which in the nature of things is inevitable. "Peace in a week, and war in a month, said the Earl of Malmesbury when the Duke of York asked him a day or two before the signature of the Treaty of Amiens what he thought of the prospect. But this was an arrangement patched up not to avoid a war, but to bring a war to an end, and we may have to be on our guard even now against going to war under conditions which would not lead to a final peace. The great question is whether any successes that we might obtain in the field just now would be large enough to secure us against the necessity of having to make new and larger exertions later on—whether, in other words, a compromise now and a great war later on would not be better than a small war at this time and a larger war hereafter. Would Russia accept as final the defeat that we should be able to inflict upon her now, when her military resources in Central Asia are only imperfectly developed, and when neither she nor ourselves can appear in the field in full strength? No serious question than this has a place in the more problem which the British Government, in England and in India, is called upon to solve.

And yet nothing is less unlikely than that Ministers may be spared the trouble of entering into a very calculating examination of this aspect of the case. If, as we have already suggested, behind Komaroff there are other Komaroffs, whose feet are as swift for war as his, we do not see how war can be avoided, nor do we see why it should be avoided. England would enter upon it with a serious heart, with no desire for the conflict for the conflict's sake, but certainly not shrinking from it through any doubt in the justice of her cause or in her ability to bring it to a prosperous issue. Our moral position and apparently our political position have been immensely strengthened now that General Komaroff has put himself so decidedly in the wrong. The conduct of the Russian general seems to be severely judged by the Continental press, and we are warranted in expecting that the Czar's allies will find means of urging him to make adequate reparation for it. There is nothing surprising in the report that the German Emperor is urging the Czar to bring the points in dispute under arbitration. Boundary questions, provided they are boundary questions pure and simple, are peculiarly adapted for adjudication in that way. We are within the mark, probably, in saying that more of them have been disposed of during this century in that way than by going to war over them. But here there is something more in dispute than the simple question whether a frontier shall be drawn from A to B or from C to D. There are questions of supremacy, questions of prestige amongst the nations within and beyond our lines, and it is difficult to see how any court of arbitration yet constituted could adjudicate upon these. It will not be surprising, therefore, if public opinion by no means eagerly embraces the suggestion which appears to have been made from Berlin—made, moreover, with as much regard for the maintenance of the much cherished *status quo* in Europe as for the preservation of peace in Asia. For the present the matters in dispute must remain between the two Powers. We are not anxious that they should be fought over, and if there is war it will not be our fault. But we are so well prepared for at least one campaign that we can abundautly afford to reject any settlement which would be open to the suspicion of being no settlement—to an arrangement, as Lord Malmesbury would have said, of the "peace in a week and war in a month" kind.

THE correspondence which has been published regarding the assessment of the Port Trust property by the Municipality brings to light a controversy which is of vital interest to the trade of this port. It is not only a question of what is to be paid by the Port Trust to the Municipality for the past year. That by itself might be a matter of comparatively little moment. But, as the Municipal Commissioner has put the question, it is more than probable that the decision as to the past year's assessment will be the basis for future years. It is no doubt desirable that this question should be, if possible, so far settled as not to be made a matter of yearly controversy between two such influential bodies as the Municipality and the Port Trust. At the same time it is important that the mutual interdependence of these two bodies should be fully recognised, that the spirit of compromise which appears in the special provisions of the Port Trust Act should be exercised, and that a judgment should not be arrived at simply on the basis of legal decisions at home, where these questions have been made subjects of suits at law, under different conditions. In the first place it is important to eliminate on both sides all *ad misericordiam* appeals. The Trustees have fallen into this error by urging as a reason for a moderate municipal assessment that in the case of a deficit in their accounts the loss will fall upon Government; this appeal the Municipal Commissioner naturally repudiates, but he falls into the same error himself when he appeals to Government not to let the Port Trust off from what can be legally demanded of them because he is spending large sums on sanitary works. Now, the Port Trust are bound to pay a fair assessment independent of expenditure for sanitary purposes, and as the Municipal Commissioner does not propose to reduce his assessment when sanitary projects are completed, so the question of how the contribution paid by the Port Trust is to be expended, or on what works the Municipality is engaged, is quite irrevelant to the question. If all drains and water-works were to be stopped to-day, this would not affect the principle upon which the assessment of the Port Trust property should be made.

The position taken up by the Municipal Commissioner in this controversy is that English law must apply, and that he is entitled to such assessment on the Port Trust properties as dock and harbour properties are made by law to pay in England. He therefore repudiates all equity, he ignores all the mutual relations between the Port Trust and the Municipality, and he would avail himself of every technicality which the law furnishes to establish a principle of assessment favourable to the Municipality. It is admitted that the Port Trust Act provides that the "Governor in Council shall from time to time determine" the rate at which the "lump sum" to be paid to the Municipality by the Port Trust shall be calculated, and yet he would explain this away by stating the meaning to be that "the settlement of any dispute which may arise is to rest with Government instead of the ordinary tribunals." And he closes his argument with an appeal to Government "to give due weight to the above considerations," and not to "allow the Municipality to be placed in a worse position with regard to the decision of the question at issue than they would have occupied if the reference had been made to the authorities ordinarily charged with the disposal of cases relating to assessment." Here lies the point at issue, and the question may for the time being be cleared of all other issues. If the Commissioner is right in this, other minor points can be easily settled, for he is not illiberal in matters of detail. For this principle, however, he fights, and he fights hard. He puts his case with great force; indeed, we think, it could not be put more ably; he has legal decisions or authorities to quote for every position he takes up, and, given the principle on which he contends, his conclusions are unassailable. But the Commissioner starts wrong. It is clearly laid down by the Port Trust Act that "the Board [of Trustees] shall pay annually on the 30th of September to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay a lump sum which shall be calculated at the following rates." Then follow the sums to be paid up to June, 1883, and "thereafter at such rate as the Governor in Council shall from time to time determine." "The said payment shall be in lieu of the consolidated rate leviable by the said Corporation to which the property hereby vested in the Board or some portion of the same would otherwise be liable to be assessed." Now, why did the Government reserve to themselves this power? Was it, as the Commissioner asserts, merely to retain the power of arbitration in case of dispute between the two parties? No; for it is absurd to suppose that the Government of the day took up half a page of the Port Trust Act to state in a round-about way what they might have stated in a clause of four lines if they wanted merely to retain the power of arbitration. Nor was it that the Government were ignorant of the legal decisions at home, and were in doubt if the questions which would arise had been decided on legal grounds; for in his own memorandum the Commissioner states, "In more than one debate on the Port Trust Acts allusion is made to the Mersey docks." Strange to say, the Commissioner argues from this that the Government wished to adopt the decision in the Mersey Dock cases; while the argument is clearly the other way, that the Government of that day, after having their attention called to the decisions by the courts in England, decided to retain the power to themselves of settling what was right and fair and equitable, and not to leave the courts to say what was strictly legal, as the latter might not conform at all with the former.

No; the intention of Government admits of no doubt; it was to remove the settlement of the question from legal decisions and to put it on just and equitable grounds, and this was done, we think, in the interests of the Municipality as well as of the Port Trust, and the wisdom of this course appears most clearly now when we see the ground which the Municipality might otherwise apparently have legally taken. Let us take one instance; in return for their consolidated rate the Municipality are bound to keep up the roads. The Port Trust keep up their own roads at the docks, as it is impossible for them to let the Municipality do so. One can easily recognise the great care that must be taken to repair the roads in the limited dock space in such manner and at such times as will not interfere with the business of the dock. It is easy to imagine the confusion which would be caused were the Municipal road department to have the power to enter in at any time and block up the dock roads with their carts of metal, their rollers, and their gangs of men. Indeed, the idea of any such work being entrusted to any other than the servants of the Trust would not be entertained a moment by any sane man. Now, the Trustees ask that in this case a fair sum should be allowed them out of their consolidated rate for repairing their roads, as the Municipality are spared the expense. And they have a good precedent to show, as for some years after the formation of the Trust, when the roads on the Trust property were not in a condition to be handed over to the Municipality, a sum equivalent to the cost of the repairs of the roads was every year deducted from the lump sum paid by the Port Trust in lieu of the consolidated rate. But what says the Municipal Commissioner to this suggestion? His reply is, "The Act makes me responsible for the condition of the roads after they are made over to me duly levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered: put them in such order and make them over to me, and I will repair them." It is like putting food before a starving man bound hand and foot, and telling him to eat. Legally the Commissioner is on sound ground in demanding the maintenance of the roads if he is to pay for the work. But in equity he has not a leg to stand upon. Nothing could give clearer proof of the wisdom exercised in drawing up the Act of the reservation of the power to Government to settle such a question as this on equitable grounds. The Government can now step in and say, "The work you cannot do, the trade of the port are not to be forced to pay you for." That Government have the right, and that it was the intent of the Act that they should exercise the right, of determining the lump sum which would be a fair and equitable equivalent of the consolidated rate which the trade of the port ought to pay to the Municipality, cannot admit of doubt. What principles the Government should adopt in settling the question we must consider at another time, as well as how far they should be influenced by the liberal or narrow-minded spirit with which the Trustees manage their property.

THE AMEER AT RAWAL PINDI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, APRIL 7.

THE Viceroy gave a banquet to H. H. the Ameer last evening. The three Commanders-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the members of Council here, Sir Steuart Bayley, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Ilbert, and General Wilson, were present, and with them the Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk of Hyderabad, and the chief officers, military and civil, now in the camp. It was a large and brilliant gathering, but there were no ladies until the evening party after dinner admitted them and all on the Government House list.

The Ameer came a little late, and walked with the aid of a stick, the gout in his knee evidently still troubling him. His Highness is built on big lines; broad-shouldered, corpulent, nearly six feet high, but looking short from the breadth of his shoulders and the ample rotundity of his chest. His face is large and square, eyes dark and intelligent, under straight and heavy eyebrows, mouth capacious but well cut, cheeks inclined to flabbiness from the general tendency to overfulness. I remarked, after looking at him attentively, that he appeared to be a man of considerable natural capacity, but wholly without culture. To this the man to whom I spoke, who is in a position to know a good deal about His Highness, said, "Well, that is exactly His Highness's own estimate of himself. He says that he is quite illiterate, that he was never educated, and that he knows how much he has lost thereby. He says that education is a great thing for a man; that if he had some educated men in Kabul it would be a great thing for him, but that there are really none. He says also that we have another good thing in India—the newspaper—an excellent thing he thinks, which lets people know what is going on everywhere. But they have no newspapers in Kabul."

If anyone is ambitious of founding a newspaper in Kabul this is a hint on which he may act. He will do well, however, to get some guarantee for the liberty of the press before he ventures his life and fortunes in that undertaking.

Before it was my good fortune to get a near view of His Highness the Ameer I had heard something of his character from people who had been in a position to form an estimate of his qualities. I was told that he was a very clear-headed man who carried the cares of State on his own shoulders, and confided in no one. He was quite above weakness, I was told, and had a certain instinctive tact which showed him the exact time when to cut off this man's head, when to drop that other quietly down a well. His eyes, I was informed, gave one no idea of mercy or compassion; the rest of his countenance was weak and characterless.

Having heard this not too flattering account of the Ameer's physiognomy, it was only natural that one should scan his features somewhat closely. I found that my informant had left out of the account a pleasant and even kindly smile, which lights up the somewhat heavy if massive features, and at times gives them a winning, not to say charming, expression. The face is one which certainly interests the beholder, and is the one of all others here which a painter would desire to consign to canvas and a certain immortality. It has a certain character and force which rivet the eye and promise to repay attention. But, as I have said, it is a face from which the absence of culture is conspicuous. Having seen its strong lines without a trace of refinement or any evidence of deep thought or power of contemplation, you understand at once that you are in the presence of a man of great natural ability who has been moulded entirely by two factors—his own will and the constraining force of external circumstances, which he has learned to respect as apt to prove intractable if not properly dealt with. If our Harry the Eighth had experienced misfortunes on a large scale—if some of his half-dozen wives or other members of his loving family had brought him within a yard or two of the block and axe, and obliged him to take refuge in foreign parts for some twelve years of his life, he would not, I fancy, have been altogether a different type of man when middle age came on him, and he found himself afflicted with gout and bad grinders, than is our illustrious guest the Ameer Abdul Rahman, after all his ups and downs, as he now appears among us in this camp.

Since I have mentioned this camp, truth compels me to say that I have heard positive and very daring predictions that before it breaks up officially, somebody will fly away with it, on account of the lies which are daily and hourly manufactured in its precincts. I mention this prophecy so that you may understand, in this era of the success of even false prophets, if anything happens how it has been brought about and what it means. For my part, I do not ask you to believe that His Highness the Ameer killed one of his Afghan staff in the train bringing him hither from Peshawur, and a second in his house for not keeping things tidy in the Afghan sense. I have read these and other stories, and I should like to believe them; but I do not ask you to swallow them without a grain of salt.

I am more inclined to ask you to give a certain amount of faith to the information which has been offered your correspondent that the Ameer, when conducting affairs of State at Kabul, sets an example to all other potentates by the openness and absence of *arrière pensée* which characterises all, or at all events, a good deal of his political work. In durbar he explains everything to his durbaries at full length, and without any Cromwellian mystification. He does this on principle. His good subjects are illiterate, ignorant fellows, taking them all round, and if he does not enlighten their minds and educate their opinion who will do it? There is no press in Kabul; no press, and the pulpit is not in a position to take its place as yet in informing the public intelligence in regard to matters of any intricacy. Therefore Abdul Rahman speaks often and long at his durbars, and is his own Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Stafford Northcote, and editor of the *Times* and *Pall Mall*, all in one.

When the Viceroy, after dinner, having done honour to the toast of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, rose and proposed "The health of our illustrious guest, the Ameer of Afghanistan!" His Highness in rising to reply could not plead that he was unaccustomed to public speaking. Still he was evidently a little nervous, as well he might be surrounded by an assemblage so strange to him, and so brilliant. He turned to Captain Talbot, who was close behind him during dinner, and asked him to interpret to the meeting what he would say in Persian.

His Highness then, in a voice which was rather wanting in sonority and emphasis, not to say a little thick and indistinct, spoke as follows: I hope the illustrious British Government will shine for ever, till all the world see it as the sunshine at noonday. I trust Afghanistan may grow in prosperity like the British Government, and my own prosperity increase with that of the country. I wish the army and all servants of the Queen happiness and honour."

Having said this the Ameer, who evidently had only commenced his speech, paused; a curious expression of caution passed over his large and expressive face, and he evidently came to the conclusion that the speech as it stood was quite sufficient as an expression of friendship and goodwill. He nodded abruptly to Captain Talbot, and sat down.

Now, in interpreting the last sentence of this little speech Captain Talbot had given a version, in the hurry of the moment, to which I have not adhered. He said that His Highness desired to express the hope that the army of the Queen would always be well disciplined. This unexpected and somewhat superfluous desire on His Highness' part, that Her Majesty's army should be properly disciplined, grated a little, I think, on the ears of the many gallant officers present. And they rightly gave ear to the assertion promptly made by Persian scholars at the table that Captain Talbot had, in the hurry of the moment, spoken of discipline, when prosperity and honour were state, to be the just guerdon of the well-ordered British Army. The word which is the root of the Persian for army is "ordered" or "serried" in line; it means, of course, discipline, but discipline is only the technical signification of the original word; what the Ameer desired to express was that all those who served Her Majesty in their well-ordered ranks should be for ever glorious and fortunate.

When dinner was over the Viceregal party and the distinguished guest adjourned to the garden, where a sword dance of a very fierce and animated kind was given by about a hundred Sikhs and Pathans selected from some native regiments in camp. There was a big fire, round which the men, who personated Afreedis, danced while they whirled their swords about in a way that gave the spectator a very good idea of the wildness and wickedness of the Afreedis. Four of them in particular were very wild indeed, and brought their swords so near the Ameer that I thought His Highness would have been glad if they had kept at a safer distance.

The dance over, the

TELEGRAMS.

THE MASSACRE AT PENJDEH.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON THE SITUATION.

ANNULMENT OF THE TRIPARTITE UNDERSTANDING.

IMMENSE WAR PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

TROOPS AND AMMUNITION FOR INDIA.

GENERAL GOURKO TO COMMAND THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

RUSSIA BELIEVED TO BE TRIFLING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON *via* TEHERAN, APRIL 12.

Though a more confident tone prevails on the Stock Exchange, there is no abatement of the excitement and indignation produced throughout the country by the intelligence of the capture of Penjdeh and the massacre of the Afghan garrison.

The feeling is growing that, unless Russia offers ample reparation for the outrage committed by General Komaroff, England must take up arms against her.

Immense warlike preparations are going on both in England and Russia.

In England, the arsenals and dockyards are working to the utmost extent of their capacity. But they are unable to meet the extraordinary demands made on them, and large contracts for guns and ammunition and naval accessories are being given to private firms.

An order has been given to Sir William Armstrong for the immediate construction of ninety field guns of heavy calibre, which will be sent to India as they are completed.

Two million cartridges are being forwarded to India. Other ammunition is being got ready with the utmost despatch.

H Battery B Brigade proceeds to India at once.

Arrangements have been completed for the embarkation and despatch from England of an army of 20,000 men at two days' notice in Government and private transport vessels.

It is reported that General Gourko will have the command of the Russian forces in Central Asia and that the Russian operations on the Afghan frontier will be conducted under his direction.

In the Black Sea the Russians are pushing forward their preparations with the greatest vigour and activity.

All the vessels forming the Black Sea fleet are being got ready for service.

At Odessa and Kertch the preparations are on an immense scale, every effort being made to render the fortifications impregnable and capable of resisting attacks from the sea.

Directly the Czar heard of the attack on Penjdeh and the capture of the Afghan camp, he wired to General Komaroff asking for a full explanation of the circumstances which led him to take action.

The Russian Government has also made inquiries; but it is explained that some time must elapse before a reply can be received from the Russian commander.

All the leading newspapers, both in London and the provinces, express strong suspicion of Russian professions. They consider that Russia is trifling and that the inquiries addressed to General Komaroff are simply an ingenious trick for gaining time in which to send troops forward and make herself better prepared for war.

The *Morning Post* gives prominence to a telegram from its Berlin correspondent as to the attitude of the German Emperor.

The Emperor, the correspondent says, considers that General Komaroff is the aggressor.

His Imperial Majesty urges that the Afghan boundary question should be settled by arbitration.

The Emperor has also declared that should war break out between England and Russia the compact made by the three Emperors at Skerniewice will be annulled.

The European press strongly censures the treachery of General Komaroff.

By the orders of the Persian Government, Ayoub Khan has been arrested on discovering that he had been making arrangements for escaping. It is suspected that he has been intriguing with the Russians.

THE PROBABILITIES OF PEACE AND WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, APRIL 11.

While war is quite possible, all hopes of peace need not be abandoned. As wired on the 9th inst., if there will be war it will be because Russia desires it. The British Government does not desire it.

Apparently the only reason why Russia thinks the time opportune is because her force on the Afghan frontier is stronger. This advantage would decide nothing, and would diminish. She has an interest in delaying a war on account of the want of proper railway communication. So have we. There is also the Ameer's reluctance to allow the British troops to enter Afghanistan. Another reason for deferring the arbitrament of war is found in the fact that Russia's finance is bad, and the risks great.

These considerations point to a compromise respecting the boundary question which would at least postpone a war till the preparations on both sides were more developed.

Concerning the situation generally, a postponement of hostilities would perhaps be a clear gain. A war now can scarcely be decisive owing to the difficulties in the way of deploying in full strength on each side, and a second and greater war would probably have to settle the question of ultimate supremacy.

If Russia does not follow up Komaroff's initiative the probability seems to be that war at the present juncture will be averted by some arrangement, however transient—but perhaps not transient, for one becomes familiarised with the neighbourhood of danger. Sudden panics subside.

Security is sought by strengthening the army and improving the frontier communications. Mutual respect may prevent aggression, and a *modus vivendi* established may keep the peace. This is not impossible, seeing that peace has been kept between France and Germany for fifteen years in spite of prophecies of war. Without looking so far ahead, there is reasonable hope that since the Penjdeh encounter has not broken off negotiations, and the Czar has implicitly apologised by expressing his anxiety that the incident should not terminate them, diplomacy will find a means of accommodating interests now first brought into direct conflict.

LORD WOLSELEY AT CAIRO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, APRIL 11.

Lord Wolseley has arrived here from Dongola.

It is understood that he will immediately proceed to Suakim to advise General Graham as to the plan of the campaign.

APRIL 12.

Lord Wolseley will proceed to Suakim on Saturday for a short stay there, to inspect the troops under General Graham.

It is unlikely that there will be any advance of the force at present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSIAN ATTACK ON THE AFGHANS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that a despatch had been received from the Russian Government, stating that General Komaroff had been called upon to explain his conduct in connection with the recent attack on the Afghans.

The panic in the Stock Exchange has subsided.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 11.

The reply of General Komaroff to the demand of the Russian Government for an explanation of his conduct is not expected to be received for a fortnight.

TELEGRAM FROM GENERAL KOMAROFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 11.

A telegram has been received from General Komaroff, dated April 1, which states that he summoned the Afghans to evacuate their entrenched position on the left bank of the Kushk, and the right bank of the Murghab as far as the mouth of the Kushk. The Afghans, in accordance with the advice of the English, declined to evacuate their position. In order to support his demand, General Komaroff then advanced his troops, still courting, however, a peaceful settlement of the question; but fire from the Afghans, together with a charge of their cavalry, compelled the Russians to fight.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, commenting upon the above telegram, says that it is now no longer a question of Russian aggression.

THE AMEER'S RETURN TO KABUL.

DEPARTURE FROM PINDI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, APRIL 12.

The Ameer under the charge of Colonel Waterfield, Commissioner of Peshawar, and General Gordon, commenced the return journey to Kabul this morning. The parting between the Viceroy and the Ameer took place yesterday, when visits were finally exchanged. Troops lined the roads; otherwise there was no ceremony at the departure. One train containing the Ameer's followers had been previously despatched.

Abdul Rahman again had the special train of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab placed at his disposal. One hundred of the best infantry, several Kalmuk orderlies, a number of sirdars, his commander-in-chief, and pensioned attendants accompanied him.

The Ameer was half an hour late at the station. The scene whilst waiting for his arrival was the exact counterpart of that when he made his entry into Rawal Pindi, the rain drenching the bunting and causing the officials and guard of honour of the Royal Irish Fusiliers to take shelter. The Ameer's companions had mostly preceded him when he drove up with an escort of the King's Dragoon Guards and the Viceroy's Body Guard.

The Foreign and Private Secretaries rode with the Ameer from his residence. General Baddulph met him at the station, and escorted him to the platform, where several Staff officers were presented. The Ameer wore the jewelled collar of the Grand Cross of the Star of India, presented to him prior to his leaving the bungalow in accordance with a telegram from the Queen. He was immensely delighted with the investiture, and his usually impassive countenance could not disguise his feelings of gratification at the honour. He had privately expressed his delight at his reception and treatment during his stay in India, and stated his unbounded satisfaction with the whole arrangements. He confessed that the consideration and generosity shown him and his attendants far exceeded his anticipations.

Standing on the platform just before entering his saloon the Ameer once more indulged in public speaking. He addressed his words to a group of British officers and Government officials standing around him. Speaking distinctly and with much emphasis and solemnity his farewell utterances, as interpreted by the Foreign Secretary, ran as follows:—

"The Ameer wishes you all good-bye, and entrusts you all to God. His Highness has had the greatest gratification and pleasure at seeing the British army. He has every hope and certainty that the friendship which now exists will continue until the end."

The National Anthem having been played by the band, the Ameer took his seat, and as the train moved out of the station a battery of Royal Horse Artillery fired a salute, his ears thus being last greeted by a sound which he declares is music to them.

Only yesterday he spent several hours in inspecting the fort and the arsenal and examining the defences. The screw guns specially interested the Ameer and his commander-in-chief, who took elaborate notes as to their construction and working, with the intention of setting the Afghan gun manufactory to produce similar weapons. His own siege train elephants and bullocks were formally handed over to him the same night.

The Duke of Connaught leaves by to-day's Bombay mail for Meerut.

The Viceroy has abandoned his visit to Peshawar. He only goes as far as Attock. He inspects the bridge at Attock on his trip down tha Indus. He returns immediately to Lahore, thence proceeding to Simla.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The official statements of the two members of the Boundary Commission who witnessed the fight at Penjdeh are to the effect that the Russians were the unprovoked aggressors on the occasion.

Our treaty with Afghanistan, it will be remembered, binds us to assist the Ameer in the event of unprovoked aggression upon his territory. Of course it is an open question whether Penjdeh is Russian or Afghan territory, but the importance of the statements of the Boundary Commissioners is clear nevertheless.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected in Simla immediately. Presumably H. R. H. awaits the issue of the Anglo-Russian negotiations.

THE RETURN TO SIMLA.

The Commander-in-Chief, General Wilson, and the Hon. Mr. Ilbert have arrived in Simla.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 9.

The Governor leaves Madras for Ooty to-morrow evening.

In this morning's *Gazette* Mr. Stokes, Secretary to the Government in the Revenue Department, is granted privilege leave for six weeks. Mr. Wilson is to act for him, and Mr. Price to act for Mr. Wilson as Director of the Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

The Hon'ble Mr. Goodrich is to act as Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput district.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick reverts from the Home to the Legislative Secretaryship on the return of Mr Mackenzie from England.

The Hon. J. O'Kinealy becomes President, and and Mr. A. E. Gough a member, of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Brigade-Surgeon T. Fairweather acts for Brigade Surgeon Dallas as Inspector General Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

The Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Calcutta, takes furlough on medical certificate for eight months.

Mr. W. F. Agnew officiates.

Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen is gazetted Recorder of Rangoon.

The Rev. Brook Deedes, the Bishop's Chaplain, reverts to the North-West Provinces.

Mr. G. B. Sachielo is recognised Acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon.

Major A. H. S. Neill is appointed Political Assistant, Goona.

Major H. Wyllie, C. S. I., is posted to the Political Agency at Jhalawar, Kattywar.

Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C. I. E., is posted to the Kotah Agency, Rajputana.

Captain D. Robertson is posted to the Political Agency, Bhopawar, Central India.

Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Hyderabad, officiates in the Foreign Department, *vice* Mr. Lee-Warner.

Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald relieves Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. H. M. Durand becomes Foreign Secretary, *vice* Sir Charles Grant, retired.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty on all instruments for securing the repayment of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

An order issues exempting Japanese vessels in British waters from remeasurement when the vessels possess certificates or other nationality papers, dated since July, 1884.

The following appointments are made to the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieutenants F. C. Grant, W. W. Norman, A. A. Johnston, C. Davidson, and C. E. Hodgson.

Promotions—Punjab Frontier Force:—Lieutenants H. A. Browning, G. H. Bretherton—C. L. M. Rich, W. J. Underwood, A. A. Johnston, H. M. Mason, E. W. Marvett.

Leave out of India:—Colonel W. C. Chowne, 185 days; Captain J. B. Lynch, 91 days. Lieutenant E. W. Welchman, one year; Lieutenant W. H. Jameson, one year; Lieutenant R. J. K. Dobbin, one year; Lieutenant R. A. Chalmers, one year.

Col. J. M. Stewart, Deputy Judge Advocate, is granted furlough in India for two years.

The following officers have been granted extension of leave at home:—Surg. Major Condon, six months, Lieut. C. W. Pollard, six months; Lieut. J. W. Cowley, six months.

Promotion to Lieut. Colonel—N. F. Parker.

Colonel R. H. Lyster, C. B., V. C., retires on a good service pension. Colonel Lyster joined in 1848, and commands the 3rd Goorkhas. For his services in the Mutiny he received the V.C. and Brevet Majority. He was at the capture of Morar and in the Afghan war, for which he received a medal with a clash.

The following appointments have been made from Roorkee to the P. W. D.:—Messrs. E. A. W. Phillips, N.-W. P.; A. J. Wadley, Punjab; Eshwari Prased, C. P.; W. Beechy, State Railways.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARREST OF AYOUB KHAN.

TEHERAN, APRIL 11.

Ayoub Khan was arrested this morning, and removed to the Citadel here, in consequence of a plot having been discovered to effect his escape from Persian territory.

A PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL GRAHAM.

SUAKIM, APRIL 10.

General Graham has issued a proclamation calling upon the rebels to submit and to furnish provisions and cattle against payment, or otherwise take the consequences of their refusal.

THE KASSALA GARRISON.

News has been received from Kassala, under date 20th March, stating that the garrison there still holds out.

THE DEFEAT OF THE MAHDI'S FOLLOWERS AT EL OBEID.

CAIRO, APRIL 11.

The report is confirmed that the followers of the Mahdi have been completely defeated by the rebels at El Obeid.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, APRIL 11.

According to the treaty of peace between France and China, it is stipulated that the Chinese will evacuate Tongking, and the French Formosa, by the end of May.

THE REBELLION OF THE HALF-BREEDS IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, APRIL 10.

The rebellion of the half-breeds under the leadership of Riel has assumed large proportions.

The Indians are surrounding the outlying stations, and at Froglake a number of whites have been massacred by the rebels.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Right Hon. G. S. Nottage, Lord Mayor of London.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, APRIL 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¼
4½ " "	75
3 " Consols for account	95⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	97
4½ " French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	48 15-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 6d.

Arrivals.—James Turpie and Niagara.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	41,000	bales.
" " " Surats	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	60,000	"
" " Surats	6,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,025,000	"
" " Surats	47,000	"
" " of Cotton in London	36,000	"

On Friday last at the High Court, Mr. Justice Pinhey disposed of a matter which had been exercising the minds of a portion of the Portuguese community of Bombay. At a meeting of the parishioners of the church of Nossa Senhora de Saude, situated at Cavel, near the Kalbadevi-road, held on the 16th April, 1884, Mr. P. R. de Miranda and others were elected trustees of the church and its property in place of the Rev. M. F. de Souza and another, the previous trustees, in accordance with the provisions of Act 1 of 1880 of the Legislative Council of India. After their appointment the new trustees called upon the old trustees to deliver up to them the property belonging to the trust. The Rev. Mr. de Souza, it was alleged, denied their right to claim the property or to call on him for any account in respect thereof, on the alleged ground that he was responsible to his ecclesiastical superiors only. The new trustees filed a suit in the High Court, and obtained an injunction restraining the defendants, the old trustees, from parting or dealing with the trust property. The rule was argued before Mr. Justice Pinhey on Friday, when it was stated on the authority of the Archbishop of Goa, now in Bombay, that the plaintiffs had not been duly appointed trustees of the church or of its property; that the provisions of Act 1 of 1880 did not apply to the church; and that it was subject to certain regulations made in 1878 by the Vicar-General of Bombay, which were still in force. The learned judge, in disposing of the rule, said there was an infirmity in the appointment of the plaintiffs as trustees; and that leaving aside the question as to what law was applicable, whether the Canon Law or Act 1 of 1880, still the plaintiffs had failed to make out a *prima facie* title to the trusteeship. The Act did not appear to apply to such a historic church as that of Rome. The rule was discharged, with costs.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday last, on the application of counsel Mr. W. C. Rowe, Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops, was exempted from service on the common jury, on the ground that work of great importance was being carried on at the workshops in connection with the Transport and Military Departments, and that Mr. Rowe's presence in the superintendence of such work was necessary.

Mr. Justice Scott, presiding at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday last, pronounced sentence on Jallani bin Mahomed Sulleman, an Arab pilgrim broker, who was on the preceding day convicted by a common jury of having in February last imported into India a negro eunuch boy as a slave for the purpose of selling him to some Nawab or Rajah. His lordship observed that, although slavery was abolished in British India many years ago, there was still, unfortunately, a demand for slaves in some parts of the country which are not under direct British rule, and that this fact was, no doubt, well known to all those who were engaged in the slave trade in the East. The supply to that market must, however, pass through British dominions, and it was in order to stop that supply that cases such as the prisoner's were dealt with as grave criminal offences. The prisoner was, taking into consideration the fact that he had treated the child well, sentenced to be imprisoned for two years.

The Government of India have issued a Resolution directing that under no circumstances shall shares in any joint-stock company be transferred to, or allowed to stand in the name of, the Secretary of State for India in Council, except with the express consent of the Governor-General in Council.

It may be noted, as a sign of the times, that the Surveyor General of India has within the past few days issued in folio form a series of comparative scales of kilometres, miles, and verats, with the Russian alphabet, and tables of Russian weights, measures, and money. Everyone ought to know just now, though everyone does not, that the English mile is equal to rather more than a verst and a half, or, to put it exactly, 1 mile = 1·5085 versts.

A correspondent, writing from Gwadur under date the 4th instant, says:—The military display intended to overawe the predatory tribes at Mekran has had good effects. The differences between the Rundhs and the subjects of His Majesty the Sultan having been settled, Colonel Reynolds has left Gwadur with the detachment under his command for Kurrachee by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia. The country may now enjoy repose from the ravages of these barbarians.

The fourth official report on the prospects of the cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency for the month of February is as follows:—"Hyderabad, 47,219 acres of twenty-five per cent. above five years' average, injury by blight in January estimated at three annas. Kurrachee, crops fairly good and picked. Upper Sind frontier, outturn seven annas. No reports from Shikarpur, Thar, and Parkar. Gujarat, Broach, backwards; picking progressing in places. Ahmedabad, condition indifferent, outturn four annas. Surat and Kaira, crop fairly good. In Surat picking in progress. Kathiawar, crop is generally fair, though in some places rain and excessive cold have caused damage. Cutch, condition good, and in Palanpur fair. No report from Baroda. Deccan, Khandesh, crop fair; picking completed in many places, but there is not enough cotton to keep the gins working; in other districts no change since the last report. Southern Mahratta country, Kaladgi, crop has entirely failed in two talukas, very poor in three talukas, and in two talukas, one to four annas; picking in progress, in places completed. Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kolhapur, no change."

Supplies at the rate of 3,000 maunds per day have been passing up the Bolan for some time past. These are now to be increased to 10,000.

Major Nicholson, the Engineer Officer who has been specially charged with the defences of Herat, has had an interview with the Ameer.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Hope have gone from Rawal Pindi to Peshawar. At a private dinner in the Viceroy's camp on Thursday, Lord Dufferin proposed Mr. Gibbs's health in felicitous terms, wishing him farewell and a safe voyage home. It is believed that Mr. Gibbs's place on the Council will not be filled up.

Lady Dufferin's garden party at Rawal Pindi was a great success. Her ladyship won golden opinions from the Goorkha officers to whom she had been introduced. She told them that they had heard of the Goorkhas in England and their splendid fighting powers, and she would write to the Queen saying what fine, loyal soldiers the men of the Native Army were, and how anxious to show their loyalty. She paid similar compliments to all the other native officers present, and their delight was unbounded, and equally that of the men, to whom her words were communicated.

Referring to the enlistment of natives in the Madras Volunteer Corps, the *Englishman* says:—"To most persons it would appear that the fact of there being a Government order against the enrolment of natives as Volunteers would render their admission to the Madras Artillery invalid, but the real fact is that the Government order only went so far as to forbid the enrolment of separate native Volunteer regiments, but did not forbid their enlistment in established corps, provided the other members do not object. There have been, we believe, Parsi members for some time already enrolled in both the Beluchistan and Berar Volunteers."

The only feudatory Chief in the North-West Provinces who possesses an army is the ruler of the Rampur State. True to the loyal traditions of his family. His Highness the Nawab has placed his troops and all his resources at the disposal of the British Government, and the offer has been warmly acknowledged by the Viceroy. The Allahabad paper says it has, perhaps, a certain significance beyond that of being one more instance of the loyalty and attachment of the Native Princes. The little State represents the warlike race which played so important a part in the history of Upper India a century ago, and which has given its name to an important Division of the Province. This is not the first time that its Chief has shown himself a staunch and loyal ally.

Surgeon-General W. R. Cornish, C. I. E., has left Madras in the Mirzapore, and he will retire next June from the service, which holds him in none but the highest esteem. "India has treated him well," says a local paper. "He goes home with the relative rank, but with much more than the relative pension, of a Major-General, looking rather like the average of healthy men at home when they are just on the turn of the half-century than the veteran he is. He has had an uninterruptedly successful career, and he has at all times been regarded as an honest man, with the courage of his convictions, who said, what he thought, neither more nor less. He has now brought his Indian career to a close, but we may reasonably expect to hear that his value as a specialist in Indian sanitary science will not go unrecognised in England."

It is not often that any steamer can record such a series of misfortunes as those which recently befell the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Himalaya while on a voyage from Rangoon for Madras. "First of all one passenger fell overboard, but was rescued; one died of diarrhœa, and was buried at sea; while another was put ashore at Bimlipatam suffering from small-pox. The steamer's engines next broke down, causing her to move under sail for twelve hours.

Whatever else we have done or left undone in Egypt, we have at any rate caused the native officials to make some heroic efforts at learning English. Here, for instance, is an extract from a document drawn up by the sanitary authorities at Alexandria for the use of English-speaking captains:—

In the secret parlour of this health office appear the called . . . arrived to-day in this port . . . and inviting him to said with oath the truth in all the following interrogation, and the answer to be ready to said and confirm all that will be him asked. And afterwards by interrogatory:—

D.—Of his name, surname, and quality, quality ship and banner, and ship name.

A.—.....

D.—If all during the voyage have enjoyed good health, and if have exciting deaths of what nature, and if the personal of board is conforming the number that he have take in the last place of his departure.

A.—.....

All this said above have being reading on high and intelligible voice, asking he captain which for approve apply his signature in the present interrogatory really from me the undersigned deputy.

THE CAPTAIN. THE DEPUTY.

ASKING SUPPLEMENTARY.

They do not do things by halves in America. Harvard University, not content with banishing Greek from its subjects for matriculation, has now determined to banish Latin from its calendar. Henceforth the graduates of the university are to be shorn of their classical terminations, and to appear in Saxon nakedness. "Cook" is to be plain "Cook," and no longer "Cookæus," and Moody "Moody," instead of "Moodæus." For one thing, the old system was inconsistent. Mr. Moody Noyes, for instance, appeared as "Noyesius, Moody," instead of "Noyesius, Moodæus," or "Stomachosus:" herein, by the way, the Harvard practice was just the converse of that in English universities, where, in class lists and such like documents, the surname is left as it is, and the Christian name Latinized. Then, again, the system was inconclusive; Petrus might mean Pierre, or Peter, or Pedro, or Pietro; and, besides all this, Harvard is only following the precedent of older universities. The Oxford Calendar prints all its graduates' names in English; the Italian universities print theirs in Italian, and the French in French.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., who was nominated to succeed Colonel Mayne as Chief Engineer of the North-West Provinces, has been warned for field service, and consequently will not join the appointment. The *Pioneer* says that under these circumstances the leave granted to Colonel Mayne will be cancelled, and he will serve out his full time, which expires in July next.

The following alteration in the retirement regulations of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer majors has been made:—A major who held that rank before the 1st October, 1877, or a major who having been a captain of cavalry or infantry on the 31st October, 1871, shall have been promoted to the rank of Major on the 1st July, 1881, or a major of the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, who received the first commission after attaining the age of 21 years, shall retire from the Army after attaining the age of 50 years. This shall not apply to majors of the Indian Staff Corps, or to majors of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery or Royal (late Indian) Engineers.

Colonel Henry Chippendale Plunkett Rice, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 1st Regiment Sikh Infantry, is expected to proceed to England next month, embarking at Kurrachee.

Colonel F. Allen, Commandant 18th Bengal Native Infantry, now on furlough, is about to retire from the service.

The 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment stands at the head of the Army for efficiency in army signalling. The 16th Lancers stands at the head of the cavalry.

It has been decided to arm the farriers of cavalry regiments with revolvers.

The Government of India has notified that it is no longer prepared to purchase cast mares of British mounted corps and native cavalry regiments. Cast mares are in future to be sold with the other cast horses.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. N. Peters, Royal Engineers, on duty in British Burmah, has been ordered to England for duty on promotion.

Private T. Main, of the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, stationed at Colaba, was tried on the 4th instant for having on the 24th ult. used insubordinate language to Sergt. M. Puelan, his superior officer, when warned for drill. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A correspondent informs us from Poona that upwards of forty new members have enrolled themselves for the formation of a third company in the Poona detachment of the B. V. R. Corps. Mr. T. Le Mesurier, Revenue Survey, has accepted a captaincy in the corps. Colour Sergt. Turner and Sergt. Thomson have been elected lieutenants.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT AT SUAKIM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUAKIM, MARCH 27.

My last letter after the fight at what some call Baker's zareba was scribbled off in the dark in a great hurry, but no doubt you will have made something out of it.

We have taken out three convoys since. On the 24th and 25th the 15th Sikhs and 20th Bombay Infantry escorted convoys half-way to the zareba, where they were met by a battalion of Guards and another of Marines, who escorted them to the zareba, the Indian Brigade taking back the unladen camels to Suakim. On the 24th we were unmolested; on the 25th several shots were fired into the regiment, but no one was hurt. The Guards, however, on returning were attacked, and fired heavy volleys. We remained halted about two miles from them, when, seeing that all was right, we returned to Suakim. They (the Guards) put down the enemy as being in great force, and estimated their loss at 500 killed. The convoy lost 100 camels. Going over the ground yesterday we found several freshly killed bodies.

Yesterday (the 26th) a much larger convoy was taken out the whole way to the zareba. The escort consisted of one Battalion Grenadier Guards, 53rd Shropshire Regiment, 70th East Surrey, 20th Hussars (a squadron), some 9th Bengal Cavalry, the 15th Sikhs, 28th Bombay Infantry, and Madras Sappers. These marched out at six yesterday, taking large supplies of food, water, ammunition, grass, and stores of every kind. The marching was done in the usual way—a large square, with the camels in the middle. I need not mention again this form of advance; it is always the same: a regiment in line in front, the flanks are regiments in fours, and the rear face a regiment in line. When the force is smaller—say the 15th and 28th only—each regiment takes two sides of the square. The cavalry scout all round at a distance of 400 to 800 yards.

Yesterday the work done by the latter was excellent, the 20th Hussars behaving very well, and firing very good volleys at the enemy. The first signs of the "Fuzzes," as the sailors call them, were seen about four miles from Suakim. The cavalry gave us excellent information, when the enemy approached retired to the rear of the square. I don't think the enemy were in large numbers—they generally manage to keep well out of sight till quite close up. They made a rush at the angle where the Grenadier Guards were, and some twenty or thirty were killed within a few yards of the square; but none got home, most being shot at some distance away. Some showed up to the front of the 28th, and got within a hundred yards of the line, under shelter of the squadron of cavalry, who were somewhat late in clearing away to the rear. When the dust subsided two or three well-directed volleys did their work. The Guards fired heavily, and made a tremendous din. I heard one man say fifteen rounds each were expended. There was for a time a heavy fire of Remingtons aimed at the Hussars on our right; they fell freely into the square, but only three men were hit. Nearing the zareba the stench was something awful. Dead men and camels lay about on all sides, the arms and legs of those who had been hastily buried protruding through the sand. The Coldstreams, 49th, and Marines in the zareba must have had a very uncomfortable time of it, squatting about in the dust and sun with short water-supply and rations. One man I met loafing about told me that he had counted twenty-two rows of 100 dead bodies each, laid out for burial; but I fancy he was a man in whom the truth was not.

On Sunday many wonderful escapes took place. Mr. Guy Dawney, who is out here making himself generally useful, was on his camel about 400 yards in front of the square, and actually entered, in face of the fire of the whole line with the enemy. The latter probably mistook him for one of themselves. His camel galloped straight at the zareba hedge, and cleared it in capital form. Captain Francis, Bombay Transport, was outside some distance with his camels, and had a very lively time of it, being attacked by two or three men, whom he dropped with his shot gun. The Sikhs and 28th Bombay behaved splendidly; not a man moved in the ranks, and their fire was most deadly. Both General Hudson and General Graham selected these regiments for special praise.

We are having a day's rest to-day; it is badly wanted. The men have not had a square meal now for nearly a week, and have worked incessantly day and night. They do it uncommonly well—both Europeans and natives—but man is mortal after all, and the rest was insisted on by commanding officers. Yesterday and the day before the 17th Bengalis took over the whole of the forts and guards in Suakim from the Egyptians, and during the day packed and stored the tents of the other native regiments. The latter have been reduced to the clothes they stand in, preparatory to the grand attack on Tamai, which will take place in a day or two. Water and food only will be taken—the men get no carriage, and the officers one mule only between them. This, of course, is used for the mess.

The Madras Sappers go out on every occasion, and have been in all the fights and skirmishes; they fight as well as the work, which, as every one knows, is saying much. At the zareba on Sunday they lost two officers killed, and one wounded. Tommy Dod, poor Edwards' charger, well known in racing circles in Secunderabad and Poona, broke loose and galloped towards Suakim. He was caught just in the nick of time by a special correspondent, whose own horse had got away, and who was being rapidly overtaken by the enemy thus saving his life.

Rumour now says that Osman Digna is getting very tired of this style of thing, and means to give in; but of course no one really knows. These attacks on squares and convoys seem certain to be defeated with very heavy loss; but there is no doubt that our transport suffers very severely. On Sunday nearly all the baggage was outside the square, and nearly 500 camels were lost, and about 100 mules; lots of doolywalas and "drabies" were killed. The Guards again lost about 100 camels from their convoy on the 25th. This is inevitable when advancing under fire, as every camel that falls or throws its load must be abandoned; there is no halting then to pack up.

We look out a balloon the other day. It floated about 150 feet above the ground, being attached by two cords—one to a heavy engineers' wagon, the other to a powerful English horse. Major Templar in charge of the ballooning arrangements, hopes to get a photograph of the position at Tamai in a day or two.

People in India will be glad to hear that the Contingent are in every fight, and well to the front in everything. All our wounded are doing well.

EVENING PARTY AT BREACH CANDY.

Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, one of the Port Trustees and a leader of the Khoja community of Bombay, gave an evening party on Friday at his bungalow in Warden-road, Breach Candy, in honour of His Highness the Rao of Cutch. The bungalow, the compound, and the long private road leading to it were brilliantly illuminated. In the compound hundreds of lamps, artistically arranged on the parapet wall of a pretty fountain, which was at play, illumined its spray. The band of the Marine Battalion, stationed hard by amid the greenery, discoursed music at intervals. In the reception hall, the ante-rooms, and the verandahs, a uniform set of chandeliers, candelabra, and large mirrors, specially ordered from England for the appointments of the bungalow, claimed notice. The bungalow and its adjoining buildings stand on rising terraces on hilly ground, and the refreshment *buffets* were laid in a small covered verandah built on a lower level. A nautch girl danced and sang in the reception hall for the entertainment of the guests, who were received at the entrance by Mr. Jairajbhoy, his relative Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and his friends Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz and Mr. Nensey Khairaz. All the arrangements for the decoration and illumination of the bungalow and the entertainment of the guests were ably carried out by Mr. Curmally Khakibhoy. Among those present were observed the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., the Hon. Badroodin Tyabjee, His Highness Aga Ali Shah, His Highness Aga Jenghi Shah, His Highness Aga Akbar Shah, His Highness Aga Mooosool Shah, Mr. Abdool Lutiff Londay, the Cazee of Bombay, Messrs. W. M. Macaulay, E. C. K. Ollivant, J. Jamsi, N. Spencer, J. Spencer, Dr Langley, Captain Morland, Messrs. C. E. Fox, John Macpherson, J. Marshall, R. S. Brown, F. D. Parker, C. E. Ormiston, G. A. Kittredge, Messrs. Varjeewandas Madhowdas, Dinshaw M. Petit, Nusserwanjee M. Petit, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Chunbidas Lullobhoy, Bapidas Varjdas, Jehangir B. Readman, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, F. D. Petit, J. N. Petit, Rattonjee J. Parakh, Fuddoonjee J. Parakh, Tribhowundas V. Madhowdas, Tribhowundas M. Nathoobhoy, Damodhurdas Tapidas, Damodhurdas Thakersey Mooljee, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Manookraun Soorajram, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, Messrs. Sorabjee F. Patel, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy, Ramoobhoy Allana, Mooljee Jewraj, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Premchund Roychund, Soonderrao Raghunath, Cumroodin Tyabjee, Ghellabhoy Haridas, Virpersad Tapipersad, Eduljee Rustomjee, Hormusjee E. Allibles, H. A. Hormarjee, S. B. Bharucha, Gokaldas Jugmohundas, Nusserwanjee A. H. Wadia, Javerilal Umiashanker, I. N. Banajee, Furdoonjee M. Banajee, Framjee D. Badhurjee, Meherali Devraj Master, Punnalal Poorunchund, Khan Saheb Manchoha Dhunjeesha, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. Pestonjee M. Nicholson, Ardasir P. Cama, Dr. Furdoonjee B. Servai, Dr. Heerajee, Messrs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Govind Balkrishna, Fazulboy C. Ganjjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hassumboy Visram, Camuisey Premjee, Rahimtoola Peerbhoy, Noormahomed J. Peerbhoy, A. M. Dhurumsey, Cummoo Sulleman, Moosa Abdool Lutiff Jehangir Hormusjee Vacha, Khimjee Jeewa, Khan Bahadoor Goolam Mahomed Moonshee, &c. At 9·30 p.m. the band struck up an appropriate tune as the Rao of Cutch, accompanied by Major Goodfellow, Political Agent, Rana Jalum Singhee, and the chief durbar officials, arrived in a carriage drawn by four horses, and was received by the host in the porchway. He was led into the reception hall, where the *nautch* girl was singing and dancing, and he left after about half an hour. Bouquets and garlands of flowers were presented to him and his staff as they were about to leave. Many of the other guests did not disperse until midnight.

THE BUDDHIST REVIVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I dare say you will be astonished at seeing my handwriting from this place. I am now on my way to Naples with Madame H. P. Blavatsky, who was ordered to go away from Madras by Dr. Scharlieb, her medical adviser, as her health was so bad,

over the East; and especially in China and Japan its properties were supposed to be miraculous, but they were generally supposed to be confined to the Corean ginseng. But its enormous price put it out of the reach of the poorer classes. The wild ginseng of Corea has frequently fetched twenty times its weight in silver in China. The export from Corea is a strict monopoly, which affords a considerable revenue, and is said to be the king's personal perquisite. Death is the punishment for smuggling it out of the country. The total export is only about 27,000 pounds avoirdupois.

A NEW PROTECTORATE.

THE special correspondent of the *Standard* at Berbera wrote as follows on Febuary 19 :—At Zeila the Egyptian flag still waves over the town. Captain King, the British Agent, levies Customs dues and conducts the ordinary business of administration on behalf of the Egyptian Government, and Abou Bekr Pacha, an astute old Dankali Chief, whose far-reaching influence amongst the tribes the Egyptians were fain to recognise by the bestowal of official rank and honours, still continues to draw his salary from Cairo and to enjoy the shadow, if not much of the substance, of his former authority. But at Berbera, which lies some hundred and twenty miles further down the coast, the Union Jack has been hoisted as the symbol of the Protectorate—called, I believe, in official parlance, the police supervision—which we have assumed over the southern Somali coast. The technical difference in the relations we have now established with the Northern and the Southern Somali coasts is based upon a certain distinction drawn between the Egyptian tenure of the former and of the latter. Over the Northern coast, from the Gulf of Tadjourah down to Bulhar, the Sultan of Turkey, as successor of the Imaums of Sanaa, claims a right of Sovereignty which has never been disputed. The ex-Khedive purchased from him the right of administering those possessions, but the withdrawal of the Egyptian administration does not invalidate the original sovereign rights of the Porte. Egyptian rule southwards from Bulhar, on the other hand, rested merely on the right of conquest. It is true that, after the Egyptian occupation, a Treaty was negotiated and signed with the Porte as the Suzerain Power, recognising the Imperial rights of the Sultan over the whole Somali coast in return for the Egyptian administration, guaranteeing the maintenance and faithful execution of the various compacts concluded in former times with the native tribes by the East India Company and Indian Government; but, owing to Turkish procrastination, the Treaty in question was never ratified, and our hands were fortunately left free to modify our policy in accordance with the altered circumstances of the case which necessarily ensued from the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrisons. In the interests of our Aden settlement alone, to put aside other aspects of the question, we could not remain loftily indifferent to the future of Berbera.

If the natives of Eastern Africa look upon Aden as the empire city of the world, Aden on the other hand is dependent in a great measure for its existence upon the natives of Eastern Africa. For its English and Indian garrison, for its European colony of traders and shipping agents, for its floating population of thirty thousand souls, Aden has to draw its entire supplies from outside. One of the most important, viz., its meat supply, comes almost exclusively from the Somali coast and chiefly from Berbera. It was this vital consideration which led our Government to constrain the Egyptians to make a free port of Berbera as a condition *sine quâ non* of our recognition of their rule over the Southern Somali coast, and this consideration has again carried considerable weight in the new departure which our policy has recently taken in these parts. But apart from and beyond this, there are other powerful arguments in favour of our retention of Berbera. For Berbera is, perhaps, the finest natural harbour to be found along the whole coast of Eastern Africa—a natural basin, formed by a protecting sandbank running out from the mainland, a mile and a half long and half a mile broad, showing fathoms less than six fathoms of water, easy of access at all times of the day and night, and capable of affording safe anchorage to the largest ironclad fleet. It is not certainly in these days, when the habit of acquisitiveness seems to be largely developed among all the Great Powers, that so valuable a position commanding the Gulf of Aden could be allowed to remain No Man's land. We should not have been justified in exposing to such a temptation our good friends and neighbours the French and Italians, who already show only too much inclination to convert the western shores of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden into a happy hunting ground for Colonial enterprise. The promptitude with which the former seized upon Tajourah immediately upon the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrison was an earnest of what was to be expected at other points if left without any constituted authorities. The possession of the Island of Musha, at the mouth of the Gulf of Tajourah, enables us fortunately to look on with equanimity at the extension of French rule in that direction, and the Government of the Republic can safely be left to settle the question of the validity of the annexation with the Sultan, whose rights of Sovereignty, similar to those he claims to exercise over Zeila, have certainly been treated with scant courtesy by the authorities of Obock. The occupation of Berbera by a foreign Power would not have been a matter of the same indifference. Not only would it have been a dangerous basis for hostile naval operations right athwart our road to India, but it would have been a standing threat to Aden; it would have hampered the Commissariat arrangements of our settlement, and it would have deprived us of a powerful hold upon the tribes of the interior.

In our hands it is certain to develop into a valuable and important possession. The Egyptians, although, as I have already said, they were compelled by us to make a free port of Berbera, or rather for that reason, did everything they could to discourage trade from seeking an outlet at this point. As taxes could not be levied on exportation, heavy dues were exacted from all caravans arriving from or leaving for the interior. Water, the great *desideratum* in these rainless climes, was turned into a Government monopoly, and an exorbitant tax was levied on every jar of water taken from, and every animal watered at, the wells. Nor did these measures exhaust Egyptian inventiveness in devising fresh opportunities for extortion. Native superstition was no less skilfully worked upon than the products of hard cash. The one monument which at once attracts the eye in the Egyptian suburb of Berbera is a huge white mud and plaster shrine raised over the tomb of an obscure local saint. For the erection of this venerable pile the Pacha enacted that every camel entering Berbera should pay the sum of one rupee. Considering the cheapness of the building materials and of labour in this part of the world, there is little doubt that his Excellency took substantial tithes of the total amount collected, as a reward for his own pious initiative. Under our Protectorate all these exactions have come to an end. Berbera is to all intents and purposes what formerly it was only in name—a free port. Not to speak of the popularity which we have thus earned with the native population, trade is rapidly developing. Already contractors are finding their way down here from Suakim to purchase live stock for our troops, and native caravans are bringing down in increased quantities the valuable produce of the interior—gums, hides, ivory, feathers, dyeing materials, &c. An important impetus to trade would, and doubtless will, be given if a good and safe caravan road can be found between Berbera and the fertile plateau of Harrar. Until now the chief outlet of the Harrar trade has been Zeila, which has the undisputable advantage of being the nearest point on the coast. Zeila is about two hundred and ten miles distant from Harrar, and Berbera about two hundred and seventy. But time is of little value in these regions; and if, as from all existing information it appears not improbable, a route could be opened up from Harrar to Berbera safer and better watered than that at present in use to Zeila, it is certain that the enormous advantages which the fine natural harbour of Berbera offers for all shipping operations over the open roadstead and shallow foreshore of Zeila, together with immunity from taxation, would more than counterbalance the actual difference in distance. Harrar, according to the few Europeans who vainly attempted to do business there under the depressing circumstances of Egyptian rule, is destined under more favourable auspices to be one of the great coffee-producing districts of the world. What is still more certain is that Berbera, under a British Protectorate, is destined to become the chief port of Eastern Africa.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Serapis, 1,270 tons, Captain S. T. North, cleared on Saturday last for Hull, via Canal, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Khundalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J. F. Lewis, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steam-ship Yarn, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Bhownuggur (16th April) with a general cargo.

THE A. H. steam-ship Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain G. Methel, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Darwin, 1,679 tons, Captain S. G Barge, sailed on Saturday last for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E. Warfoik, cleared on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Kairos, 1,911 tons, Captain T. Liddle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields th March) with a general cargo and coals.

THE steam-ship Allice, 818 tons, Captain Swaine arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York (29th March) with a cargo of 29,000 cases kerosine oil.

THE steam-ship Rialto, 1,792 tons, Captain Rippeth, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hull (7th March) with a general cargo. She his consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co.

THE steam-ship Australasian, 2,343 tons, Captain Alexander Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday rom Sydney (3rd ultimo) with a general cargo and oals.

THE steam-ship Handel, 1,382 tons, Captain Matheury, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Tyne with a cargo of 2,172 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, will leave to-morrow for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Mr. G. Edge, Miss Knox Thomas and Miss Ada Knox Thomas. For Linge—Mr. Abdool Nabee bin Abbass and wife. For Bushire.—Mr. B. Minas. For Behrein—Mr. Rashad and 62 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Kerbella, 1,452 tons, Captain E. L. Turner, sailed on Saturday for London, via Kurrachee and Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Lisbon: —H. E. Visconde de Arios, H. E. the Viscondess de Arcos, 4 children, one European maid servant and one man servant, Mr. F. A. de Asea C. Bramo, Mr. A. A. de A. Arey, Mr. C. E. Gonsalves. For Aden—5 deck passengers, 81 crew of s. s. Cheyabassa.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Rialto (s)	Reppeth	Hull, March 7.
	Handel (s)	Mathews	Tyne, March 10.
	Alice	Swain	New York, Nov. 29.
12	Kairos (s)	Liddle	Shields, March 7.
	Australasian (s)	Simpson	Sydney, March 3.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Bedouin (s)	Goldsworthy	Dunkirk.
	Bryn Glas (s)	Bothell	Marseilles.
	Harrogate (s)		Port Said.
	Darwin (s)	Barge	Trieste.
	Pandora (s)	Methol	Calcutta.
	Kerbella (s)	Turner	London.
	Chandalla (s)	Lewis	Calcutta.
	Jan Murray (s)	Warfoik	Kurrachee.
	Crapis (s)	North	Hull.
	Empress (s)	Smith	Genoa.
	River Ettrick (s)	Wallace	China.

The steamer Pachumba, Captain Simpson, obtained her port clearance for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on Saturday.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Shanter for New York.
" Rialto for NewYork.
" Bellingham for Marseillcs.
" Iran for Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

6 Maharajah (s) .....Edge .....Rangoon, March 25.
Loch Awe .....Nicol .....Colombo, March 11.
7 Coconada (s) .....Croft .....Rangoon, March 30.
Pemba (s) .....Stuart .....Rangoon, April 4.
Nerbudda (s) .....Starrat .....Bombay, March 22.
8 Eilora (s) .....Warman .....Bombay, March 2.
Engineer (s) .....Jeffrey .....Liverpool, March 7.
Genista .....Cook .....Liverpool, March 21.

DEPARTURES.

April 6.—Steamers Mirzapore and Orion.
April 7.—Steamer Scindia. Ship Ecclefechan.
April 8.—Ships Dundee and Battle Abbey.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—10 cases brandy, B Warburton and Co.
Rohilla s—50 cases brandy, B Warburton and Co.
Rohilla s—23 cases brandy, Bolton and Co.
Siam s—50 cases claret, B Manockjee; 30 packages glass ware, T Kanaiya; 13 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally; 45 cases castor oil, oilman's tore and medicine, G N Patter; 3 cases oilmanstores, paper and envelopes, King King and Co; 25 cases colour N surafally; 59 cases glassware, N Canjee; 5 cases ham, bacon and cheese, King King and Co.
Verona s—2 hhds port wine, P Edujee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Siam s—75 cases claret, C H B Forbes and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Rosetta s—2 casks sherry, W J Essai.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—91 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Cairo s—78 packages writing paper, A. S. Dawood.
Siam s—25 packages glass ware, K Tharoo.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—32 bales printing paper, H Dawood Bowla.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Charli Baker s—18 bales wool, Peerbhoy Damjee; 200 bales cotton, C Maisee; 217 cwts myrabolams, G Jaithasi. 1400
Highfield s—50 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 31 bales cotton, B Nurpail and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore; 300 bales wool, N Khuttow; 3,856 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Gulf of Carpentria s—400 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co; 40 cwts gum, H K Ruttonsee; 225 cwts gum, L Ludha; 30 bales skins, John Campbell; 11 bales hides, H Mahomed; 202 cwts dry ginger and gum, N Lulljee; 104 cwts hingda, H K Ruttonsee; 137 cwts oilbanum, E Fuzul; 112 cwts ginger and turmeric, D Asandjee.

FOR GENOA.

Tourmatine s—2,000 cwts linseed, G Asoth and Co.
Empress s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Selembrio s—300 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co; 600 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus; 1,200 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,1291 cwts rapeseed and 1,719 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
Cranbrook s—30 bales hemp, 380 cwts horns, 1,500 cwts linseed and 1500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lampert s—3,215 cwts groundnut and 1680 cwts gingelly seed, D B Khan.
Empress s—750 cwts gingellyseed, J Madhowjee; 1290 cwts gingellyseed, D B Khan; 249 cwts wheat, D Bhanjee.
Lucinda s—27,393 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Serapis s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Cairo s—8,004 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Liscard s—12,410 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—700 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co; 100 bales cotton, Hanway and Co; 3,00 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

River Etrick s—5 cwts sharkfins, Abdool Cader Esmailjee

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

294-83—Thakurdas and D.—Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangje vs. Feroo Mahomed and others—Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

463-84—E. Wilkin—Sadasivand Ramchunder vs. Vishwanath Cassinath and others—Chalk & W. Part heard.
276-83—Ardesir and H.—Nanabhoy Burjorji Vacha vs Hormusji Burjorji Vacha—Nanu and Hill. Pestonji K. and Hore C. and B.—Part heard.
466-84—J. C. Gama—Amubai and others vs. Rustomjee Bezonjee and others—Macfarlane and E.
392-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Mariamboo vs. Abdool Rahim Abdool Aily and others—Payne G. and S., Wadia and G., and in person.
358-84—Macfarlane and E.—Narron Bhugwan and another vs. Nance—Little S. F. and N.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, April 10.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·828
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·9
Dew Point	71·1
Relative humidity of Air	759
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·8
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, NW, NNW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	215

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Eolaie, Lt-Col, 20th N I, on leave, from Kamptee.

APRIL 11.

Rosur, Lieut, 1st Bat Rif Bde, on duty, to Momnad.
Houghton, Lt, 2nd King's R Lanc, on duty, to Poona.
Abbott, Major, Pol Dept, from Rajputana.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 10.

Thorpe, School Master, 2nd Linco, on furlough, to England.
Rawlinson, Lt, 2nd Linco, on duty, to Darjeeling.
Abbott, Major, Pol Dept, on furlough, to England.
Brownrigg, Lt, R E, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 13.

The following are the names of the best shots of the Regiment at the rate of 5 per cent. of the number fired who are entitled to fire for the medal for the best shot amongst the volunteers in the Presidency :—Vol. T. H. Stephens, B. Co.; Sgt. D. J. Sharp, E. Co.; Vols. J. A. McKinnon, D. Co.; W. Watkins, D. Co.; J. Penny, F. Co.; S. Myer, D. Co.; W. Stephens, D. Co.; L. Crowley, E. Co.; G. B. Stacey, E. Co.; H. Knight, E. Co.; Sergt. T. J. McCloughin, G. Co.; Colr. Sergt. W. F. Melvin, E. Co.; Vol. C. Major, D. Co.; Sergt. H. W. Prescott, E. Co.; W. Bylett, D. Co.; Corpl. A. D. Little, E Co.; Vol. R. A. Dickie, E. Co.; Colr. Sergt. N. Devlin, A. Co.

The above non-commissioned officers and men will fire for the medal on Thursday next, the 16th inst at 6.45 a. m., at the Coorla range.

The following are the members of the Poona detachment who are entitled to fire for the medal for the best shot amongst the Volunteers in the Presidency :—Sergt. A. J. Murray, H. Co.; Vol. A. J. Carvalho, H. Co.; Sergt. Mawhood, H. Co.; Vol. J. B. Brown, G. Co.; Lance-Corpl. Clabby, G. Co.; Colrpl. Sergt. Turner, H. Co.; Sergt. Hepburn, H. Co.; Corpl Rendall, G. Co.; Colr. Sergt. R. W. Steed, G. Co.; Lance-Corpl. T. C. Cooke, G. Co.; Lieut. H. C. Macnee, H. Co.; Lieut. J. Brebner, H. Co.; Lance-Sergt. Cahill, H. Co.; Vol. Davidson, G. Co.; Sergt. T. McDonald, G. Co.; Vol. H. Dracott, H. Co.; Vol. E. Dracott, H. Co.

By order,
A H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

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Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.

5, Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec.* 3, 1883.

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MEDIUM SIZED LANDAU, in good order, new sixteen months ago ..... Rs. 800
A pair of handsome ARAB HORSES, 11-3 hands, bay fast and steady 600
A set of English double HARNESS 100
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A BAY WALER MARE, rising seven years, well bred and handsome, a perfect horse for a lady broken to harness, open to an offer ..... good

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A. D. B. C. F. 500 express RIFLE, built to order for owner, by Rigby, in case, with every implement complete; also a lot of new tempst solid brass bottle-shaped cases, wads, and primers. A splendid weapon.

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A. Grey Persian HORSE, aged about 10 years, height 15-1, a perfect charger, with all arms, good jumper, bought as a first-class trapper, but not driven by present owner.

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WE have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency for the sale of
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In order to supply the trade with fresh milk only we have made such arrangements as to receive by every P. and O. steamer a sufficient quantity. Orders are booked and delivered in rotation.

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Arrived per s.s. Kerbela, one new BAROUCHE with inside folding steps and enamelled leather awning to the head, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

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The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLD OR OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should try GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO at the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusar Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK AND OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it cariches) and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

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GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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Apply—"THE PROPRIETOR."
Coonoor, Feb., 1885.

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Do.	40	do.	.. ..	750
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Folding Cots with mattress and mosquito curtains complete; canvas swinging cots on stand with mattress and mosquito curtains complete; tape and netting hammocks; travellers' canvas bags; canvas water hose, cured; canvas sunblinds, weather cloths, paulins and wagon sheets; folding easy chairs; camp chairs and stools; warrant officers canvas cots; seamen's canvas hammocks and bags; tents and canvas articles and flags of all descriptions.

Boats built with rowing and sailing gear complete for harbour service. Price-lists by application.

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W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary to Govt., Military Dept.

Bombay Castle, October 23, 1861.

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Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of restored health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

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which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. THEACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; H. S. MALOO & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; HARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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Everywhere in demand.

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Price per dozen case Rs. 26, subject to Cash Discount.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

Sole Agents in Bombay.

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43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil, finest	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	34 0	36 0
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33 12	...	Liebfraumilch dinner	35 8	...
29 8	31 8	Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Laubenheimer, light	20 0	22 0
30 0	...	Steinwein Bocksbeutels	31 8	...
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36 12		Amontillado, choice	black ,, 38	8
34 8		Solera, very superior pale	purple ,, 36	0
28 12		Solera, medium dry	black ,, 30	0
28 4		Amoroso, full-flavoured	black ,, 29	8
27 4		Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black ,, 28	8
25 4		Vino Puro, very pale, dry	blue ,, 26	8
24 0		Oloroso, golden	green ,, 25	0
22 0		Manzanilla, light and very dry	red ,, 23	0
20 0		Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink ,, 21	0
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16 12		Marsala, virgin, pale, yellow capsule	... 17	8
		MADEIRA.		
37 12		Madeira, E. 1., very superior, 2 voyages, black capsule	...	
32 8		Madeira, direct, excellent wine ... red	... 30	8
24 0		Madeira ... ... blue	... 34	0
			... 25	0
		HUNGARIAN WINE.		
19 4		Carlowitz, red, very choice	...	
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37 0		Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	...	
32 12		Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	... 38	0
25 2		Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky	... 34	0
23 0		Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Special Reserve	... 26	0
21 0		Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, old vatted...	... 24	0
23 0		Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure	... 24	0
18 0		Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	... 22	0
26 0		Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks	... 24	0
24 0		Whisky, Irish, fine old Dublin, one shamrock	... 18	8
23 0		Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure...	... 27	0
18 0		Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand...	... 25	0
		COGNAC AND SPIRITS.	... 24	0
19 8		Jean Sibadey's Brandy	... 18	8
24 0		Monogram cognac	...	
27 0		Hine Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy"	... 30	0
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45 4		Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	... 34	0
22 4		Rum, finest old Jamaica	... 39	0
20 8		Rum, fine "Pineapple"	... 47	0
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28 4		Dry Gin	... 21	0
21 0		Geneva, in flasks, the best	... 23	0
18 0		Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic...	... 18	0
			... 18	8

NOTICES.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1885,
CONTAINING ALL THE
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OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF
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☞ The GUIDE for April has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DHOLLERA	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
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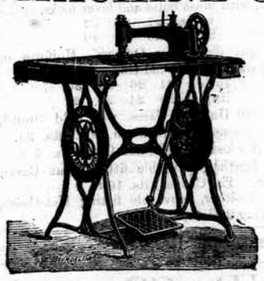

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